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GEORGIA.

Tendencies of Political Opinion and Organization in the Southern States—How the Southern People Regard Politics in the North.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, Jan. 1, 1866.

Political parties at the North, as viewed from a Southern standpoint, are divided into four classes. First—The conservative Republicans, under the lead of Mr. Seward; second, the radical Republicans, the followers of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens; third, the mass of the old Democratic party, and fourth, the radical Democrats, like Mr. Long, of Ohio, and Mr. Ben. Wood, of New-York.

The first, comprising the vast majority of the Republicans and of the old Whigs, supported by the influence of the commercial and financial interests, which are always conservative in their tendencies, is regarded as *the* party which has the power, the wisdom and the will to restore the Union on a national basis; to abandon sectionalism, and, content with the total extinction of negro slavery and the cessation of war, to remove as far as possible, by sagacious magnanimity and generous treatment, all traces of the conflict, as well material as moral.

To this party that large number of men at the South who were opposed to the Democrats, now look as the best and strongest with which they can coöperate, provided their hopes of its policy toward the late revolutionary States be realized so as to permit such coöperation without loss of principle and self-respect.

The second division, or radical Republicans, who insist on negro suffrage as a condition precedent to the restoration of the late slave States to their places in the Union, who would confiscate all the property and disfranchise all the citizens of those States, is considered as insignificant in numbers and necessarily obnoxious to the conservative of all parties, and to this party or sect there is not a Southern man, no matter what his political associations, Whig or Democrat, Secessionist or Unionist, who looks with any other feeling than an assured conviction that the triumph of its policy, as announced by its leaders, is the indefinite postponement of the peace and prosperity of this part of the country, and consequently of the whole Union.

The Democratic party North will, as may be expected, rally to its standard the bulk of the Democrats of the South. While its action during the war is regarded by many as a betrayal of the principles it once professed, and on the faith of which the Secessionists at the commencement of the revolution expected coöperation in peaceful separation; yet its nationality, its conservatism, its present friendly disposition, together with the force of old party ties, will heal the wounds of recent strife, and reëstablish the former community of action. But there are many old Democrats of influence and standing who were prominent rebels, and who, for the reasons indicated above, were more incensed with the Northern Democrats than with the Republicans, who will now act politically with the conservative Republicans, believing that they are more worthy of confidence than the Peter Caggers, Dean Richmonds and others, whose promises and professions contributed largely to the attempted separation of the Union, and who were among the bitterest foes of the South, when Southern votes could no longer avail to procure them political power. For the fourth division, or radical Democrats, who uniformly opposed the war, and vindicated the motives if they did not sympathize with the purpose of the revolution, gratitude and friendly feelings are felt and expressed; but the course which they are now pursuing in opposition to the conciliation policy of the Administration is generally disapproved as unwise, impolitic, and really injurious to the cause which they profess to desire to serve. As I have already said, this party is regarded with kindness and gratitude for the past, but it will gain no active support at the South, for the reason that conservative nationalism is the only doctrine from which Southern men hope for a restoration of their rights, and the peace and prosperity of their country.

When the present *disjecta membra* at the South are collected and settled down in political motion, it will be found that there are but two parties—the Republican and Democratic—both national, both conservative, and, however divided on other questions, both earnestly allied in opposition to the radicals.

I have sketched in the foregoing pages the political horoscope as cast by the sagest astrologers in this part of the country, Whig and Democratic; and the rank and file, who are accustomed to follow the lead of their wise men, are generally accepting the prediction as a reasonable presentation of the probable future.

The fear that the whole Republican party would be radicalized, and that the policy of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, would overbear that of the President, is being dispelled, and with the dawn of renewed national existence, old party prejudices are reappearing and assuming shape, as the necessity of combined and united opposition to the destructive and vindictive designs of the radicals appears less needed for self-defence.

The people are painfully sensitive—the consequence of their present dubious position. Words of kindness, acts of justice, the manifestation of a desire to heal old differences, meet a hearty and grateful response; and words of insult, acts of oppression, and the evidence of a purpose to degrade and insult them, meet an equally hearty expression of bitter animosity. If it is desired to re-knot the old ties of kindred, the "touch of kindness" is the only means to that end.

I have thus given you an outline of what the shrewdest and best-informed in this State think of the political future that is to be after reconstruction is complete, and the Southern States are recognized as coequal units in the Union. I always abstain from the expression of my own conjectures. I desire to give you facts, in order that the great party, of whose opinions the Times is the exponent, may be impartially informed of things as they are, without any reference to the desires or prejudices of your readers or of myself. I see enough every day of *quasi* information provided for the use of certain journals, with no other foundation than the imagination of the writer, who writes to subserve a purpose, and creates his facts as the emergency requires. If an instance of cruelty to a negro can be hunted up, it is immediately described as the prevailing practice of the community. If a crazy or a drunken man curses the Yankees, straightway it is magnified into an "outbreak of rebellion." If an ill-behaved Federal soldier and a Southern vagabond quarrel and break each other's heads, the necessity to increase the garrisons and enact repressive measures is pointed out with great fervor of eloquence and law-abiding zeal. I know no party, no section, in my letters. I only know what I conscientiously believe to be the truth.

QUONDAM.

A Southerner's Views of the Freedmen and Political Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Milledgeville, Ga., Jan. 9, 1866.

It may be interesting to at least a portion of your readers to hear of the "progress of events" in the "sunny South." By the same mail this letter is sent, you ought to receive a copy of the "Code" arranged by a commission of five of the first lawyers of Georgia, appointed by Provisional Governor Johnson, of this State, to report in reference to freedmen's affairs. Without attempting anything like a criticism on the merits of this work, allow me to say that the legislature, soon to reassemble in this place, will make few, if any, changes.

Gov. Jenkins returned to this city, after a few days of respite, in order to enjoy the holidays at his home, on Thursday last. He is immensely popular with the people of Georgia, and deservedly so; for the reason that he is both a Christian gentleman and a wise statesman. His inaugural you have, doubtless, read. No public expression from any man in the history of this State ever gave so much general satisfaction. The legislature was delighted, and we are induced to believe that the government at Washington was pleased, from the fact that Secretary Seward dispatched Gov. Jenkins a few days afterward, congratulating him, and turning over to him the affairs of State.

The freedmen in our immediate vicinity are making contracts, and going to work as if they were in earnest. If they *will* work, the South will, in two years, recover all it has lost. But will they work? The hot suns of June, July and August will induce numbers of them to break their contracts—mark it. And then, the pernicious example of the *town* negroes will add to other demoralizing influences.

The negroes about this city expected to get a portion of their old masters' lands. Disappointed in this expectation, they now say they will be allowed *to vote!* Voting with them is synonymous with *freedom*. If we of the South can be left alone to work out this problem of emancipation, we will do it, and the whole country will be the gainer. If the politicians North have it *their* way, cotton, sugar and rice will be in the market, one year from to-day, a hundred per cent. higher than at present. *We* know the negro character, and we can use this knowledge for the benefit of the whole country. God grant we may be permitted to work out this problem in our own way—*at least* for one year. Our immediate military garrison is small; only about 25 men. It is under the command of Capt. Geo. Howe, of New-York City. He has discharged his onerous and delicate duties acceptably to the people here and his superiors, and we shall part with him with regret.

Our Senatorial election before the Legislature, on its reassembling, will be *the great* matter of interest. If Mr. Stephens is pardoned, he will be one of the Senators. At least his numerous friends are urging him to take the place. Hon. Joshua Hill, I think, will be chosen for the long term. He is a gentlemen in every sense of the word. He is acceptable to the Administration at Washington, and is the choice of the people of Georgia, to-day, for the position. Both of these gentlemen were originally *old Whigs*.

In conversation on Saturday last with a gentleman from Baker County, who was before the war a large cotton planter, he informed me that he made contracts for the present year with forty-five able-bodied freedmen—terms, one-third of all crops. He informed me that, out of the forty-five, he had but two of his old servants engaged, but that after he made his arrangements nearly all of those that left him returned and besought him to employ them. The negroes are gradually becoming converted to the idea of labor, *even for a white man*. Four months ago, all of them looked forward to Christmas as the time for commencing "housekeeping," independent of anybody and everybody. Christmas has come and gone, and now the only question with them is where can I get the best home? One year's experience will settle the question of labor at the South. And you may rest assured the Legislature of this State will place no obstacle in the way to a fair and just experiment. We are, notwithstanding the assertions of the radicals to the contrary, willing to give the negroes a fair trial; and it is our interest to do so—for the very patent reason that we have no other labor at hand, and there will never be such another opportunity as we now have to make that, or any other kind of labor, so lucrative.

Northern men with capital is what the South most needs just now. The most of us have land. But there are other investments than cotton-planting open to capital in the South. Georgia has millions in her bowels, far below the reach of the cotton root. Iron, copper, gold, coal, petroleum and silver are sleeping near our mountain regions, and only need enterprise to bring their hidden treasures to light. We need no committees of Congress to develop these resources; give us men, practical, business, money-making men. Let them come down into our waste places, and put their machinery in operation, and in two years from to-day no man will be so bold as to say Georgia is *not* the Empire State of the South.

CIVIS.

Cotton and the Prospects for the Future—The Effects of the New Labor System on the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866.

It is estimated by those who are best able to judge, that the amount of cotton raised this year in the Southern States will not amount to half a million bales. Four hundred thousand would, it is supposed, be a probable estimate. Of this, but little is left in producers' hands now. The urgent needs of the planters compelled them to make speedy sale of their crop to raise money for subsistence, and the consequence is that nearly all the year's cotton crop has either been shipped to Northern ports and to Europe, or is now in the hands of speculators, "waiting for the rise."

Everybody, if present indications continue, is going to grow cotton this year. From the fifteen hundred bales' planter to the enterprising freedman who hopes to raise one bale, there is a general determination that every man shall have his own "cotton patch," and preparations are now being made all over the State for the most earnest and universal worship of King Cotton that has ever been known here or elsewhere.

The shrewd ones believe that the small farmers, who employ but few hands, and work with them continually themselves, and whose wives and children help in the work of the farm, will succeed; but that the large planters, who cultivate thousands of acres, and employ hundreds of hands, intrusting the entire management to overseers, will fail, partially at least, for the reason that the freedmen will not work in large numbers under managers with the regularity and assiduity which they used as slaves under overseers, and which are essential to the successful production of cotton on a large scale.

It is thought that the old plantation system will, of necessity, be abandoned after this year, and the large tracts now owned and worked by individuals will be subdivided into small farms, unless the present anticipations of the results of the labor revolution are most agreeably disappointed. The expenses of a large plantation are enormous, and in the present financial condition of the country, were a crop to fail, they would prove ruinous. Take a plantation of a thousand acres, employing sixty full hands, with the requisite number of mules, implements, &c., and a moderate allowance for repairs and casualties, and the necessary expenses for a year for wages and sustenance of hands and stock, and other essential outlay, will amount to at least $20,000. On such a plantation say half, or five hundred acres, are in cotton. This will yield half a bale to the acre on an average, or 250 bales of 500 pounds each, provided the season be favorable and the full amount of work done. This crop, at 30 cents per pound, would yield a gross sum of $37,500, from which are to be deducted the cost of rope and bagging, the expense of moving to market and the interest of the capital employed, which would still be a very handsome return, supposing everything worked successfully. But should the season be adverse, or should the work fail and the crop fall considerably below the foregoing estimate, the condition of the now cashless planter would be as unfortunate as it is generally considered to be prosperous. The above estimate applies to this year and to this State, and is made on the basis of the present absence of ready money or means of raising it, except on the security of future production. The balance of the land in cultivation over and above the portion in cotton will raise corn, peas, &c., which will go to supporting the plantation for the second year, all these things having to be bought at the present high rates for this year.

Sanguine calculators believe that the cotton crop of this year will amount to 3,000,000 bales, but the most prudent among competent judges think that it will not exceed 2,000,000 bales.

According to present indications of the good disposition of the freedmen all over the State, their readiness to make contracts, their anxiety to work, the absence of all turbulence or dissatisfaction, and the general cheerful willingness of the employers to give fair wages and encourage the negro to industry and good conduct by generous treatment, I am inclined to believe that the sanguine calculators will prove to be correct, and that, with a favorable season, from two and a half to three millions of bales will be produced and ready for market by next Christmas.

Some fears are entertained that Congress will impose such heavy taxes on cotton as to deter many from its production who cannot be induced to adopt the view of that vexed question that the consumer, and not the producer, pays taxes on produce.

Mr. T. W. Conway's note to the New-York Chamber of Commerce, containing his scheme for raising 5,000,000 bales, exporting three-fourths of this amount to Europe, and realizing $700,000,000, is much ridiculed by experts here. To export in one year to Europe over three and a half millions of bales, and maintain the present high prices would appear to be more than even Mr. T. W. Conway could accomplish.

There are encouraging indications that to some limited extent Northern capitalists are willing to advance money to Southern planters, secured by a lien on the crop or by a participation in the profits as well as the risk. What is wanting is capital. When the political clouds have cleared away, and confidence restored, it is hoped that this want will be supplied, and that from the present ruin and desolation and poverty a vigorous, permanent prosperity will grow up, which will soon efface all trace of "grim visaged war."

The State Legislature reassembles on the 15th inst. The election of two United States Senators and two Judges of the Supreme Court, to adopt permanent legislation for the protection of the freedmen, and reëstablish the finances of the State, are the chief duties which they have to perform.

The railroads are progressing slowly, but it is to be hoped surely. They are in a sad condition at present, and any change must be for the better. Their charges for freight and fare are enormous, and the accommodation offers the minimum of comfort, regularity and dispatch. Corn, which can be bought in Louisville or Cincinnati for 50 cents a bushel, costs in the principal cities of Georgia from $1 25 to $1 75, and in the towns away from the railroads even more. The exorbitant charges for freights are the cause.

QUONDAM.

Report of the Commission on the Freedmen—Its Suggestions and Recommendations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Sunday, Jan. 13, 1866.

The Commissioners appointed by the State Convention to prepare a system of laws to meet the requirements of the altered condition of society consequent on the emancipation of the slaves, and to afford adequate protection to the freedmen, and to secure to them the enjoyments of personal liberty, personal security and private property, have made their report to the Governor of Georgia, by whom it will be submitted to the Legislature at its meeting on the 15th, and promptly acted upon. In this report it is proposed that all "persons of color" shall have the right to acquire, own and dispose of property, enjoy the fruits of their labor, make contracts, sue and be sued, receive and transmit property by inheritance, receive protection in their persons and property, and give their testimony under oath subject to the general rules of evidence in the following cases: 1. In all civil cases where the rights or liabilities of persons of color are involved. 2. In all criminal cases where the accused is a person of color; or where the proceeding is instituted because of some alleged injury to a person of color, his rights or his property. And in any case, civil or criminal, in which a colored person is introduced as a witness against a white person, a party to the case, or a white person against a colored person, a party to the case, the opposite party may be sworn and testify as a witness. If he does so, then his adversary may also testify as a witness. It is also proposed that any affidavit or sworn statement which a white person may make in relation to his legal rights, may be made by a colored person, and that commissions to take testimony may issue to persons of color. It is further proposed that the laws regulating the domestic relations shall be applicable to the freedmen.

The report then recommends the organization in each county of a County Court, with a judge to be called the County Judge, to be elected by the people, to hold office for four years, to sit daily and hear and determine all cases arising out of the relations of master and servant, whether suits for wages or applications to enforce contracts; also, applications for the eviction of trespassers, partition of personal property, &c., and all other civil cases in which not more than one hundred dollars is involved. The criminal jurisdiction of the proposed court is as large as that of the superior courts, affording the negro precisely the same redress against the white man as the latter possesses against the negro. Contracts, which must be signed by the parties and filed in the County Court, shall not be binding for a longer term than one year. The master is bound to provide suitable quarters and sufficient, wholesome food for his servants, but unless expressly stipulated is not bound to furnish medicine or medical attendance. For lost time, caused by negligence or misconduct, deductions, to be determined by the County Judge, are to be made from the servant's wages. Obedience, honesty, truthfulness, sobriety, civility and diligence are required from the servant on pain of dismissal, the justice of which will be adjudged by the County Judge. The hours of labor are to be from sunrise to sunset, with reasonable intervals for meals. Penalties are attached to the causeless dismissal of a servant by a master, and to the causeless withdrawal of a servant from his master's service; also, to the refusal of a master to give a servant a written character at the expiration of his term of service, to the giving of a character falsely and maliciously, whereby he is prevented from procuring other employment.

These are the heads of the legislation recommended by the Commissioners, who are lawyers of eminence in their profession, and citizens of the highest standing in the State. They have endeavored to give the negroes every protection which the white man possesses, and by requiring the making of contracts and enforcing their perfomance with equal justice to both races, have guarded against the great apprehended danger of emancipation, the idleness and improvidence of the negro.

It is probable that very many members of the Legislature will propose measures of their own composition to meet the requirements of the case; but substantially the recommendations of the Commissioners will be adopted. The subject has occupied the attention of everybody; and it is, therefore, to be expected that members of the Legislature who are necessarily all Solons have not only prepared a bill each, which each will think the very best bill human wisdom could devise, but has also prepared a speech which has to be spoken. We may confidently look for a great deal of ingenuity in legislation-framing, and any quantity of eloquence; but the end will be the full security of the negro in all his rights. Nobody whose opinion is worth hearing, or who has any influence, seems to desire to deny the freedman complete protection in person and property. Those who never owned a negro, and never cultivated an acre of land in their lives, may express great indignation at the idea of "a nigger being allowed to swear against a white man," and may declare that "they will be —— before they stand it;" but they will have to experience the ease of the *descensus Averni* very soon if they are serious in setting out for that country before persons of color will be allowed the right to testify in the courts of Georgia, as the entire community acknowledges the justice and feels the moral obligation to see that it is done. The good conduct of the black population as a mass—their willingness to work—their attachment in many cases to their former masters and their families—the absence of all but very partial cases of turbulence, have increased the kindly disposition felt toward them, and insure their legal protection being provided with no niggard or grudging hand.

The accounts from all parts of the State in regard to contracts for labor for the ensuing year are encouraging, and the best disposition is manifested by employers and employed. Wages for field hands, besides food and lodging, average about $60 per year. Where monthly wages in money are not to be paid, food, clothing, and a third of the cotton crop to be distributed among the hands, constitute the compensation to be given for the labor.

The mortality of the negroes in and near large towns and cities still continues to be very great. The small-pox still rages among them. One colored carpenter in this city, who employs four hands, said a few days ago that it was as much as he and his men could do to make the coffins that were ordered from him. Dirt, debauchery, idleness, exposure and want, the legitimate offspring of idleness, are the causes of this inordinate mortality. On the plantations the health is as good as usual.

As the time approaches for the reassembling of the Legislature, the election of Senators is again actively discussed. Joshua Hill, Ex-Provisional Governor Johnson, Herschel V. Johnson, Henry R. Jackson and L. J. Gartrell are still the prominent men. If Alex. H. Stephens will allow himself to be put in nomination, he would be elected with ease.

The probable success of the President's reconstruction and reconciliation policy is giving a wholesome impetus to all sorts of enterprises. Everybody is trying hard to earn an honest living. Men of wealth and culture, who, five years ago, might be accounted "lords" of "ease," if not of "wantonness"—prominent leaders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, may now be seen in the piney woods superintending a saw mill, behind the counter of a store, teaching school, rafting timber, or building bridges on a railway. They are cheerful, hopeful and earnest. To see them at work, never complaining or repining, encouraging and helping their fellows, honored and respected by all, might disarm the most vindictive and violent, convince the most skeptical of their good faith, and establish beyond cavil the wisdom, justice and good policy of the President's plan for restoring the Union.

As faith in the triumph of his policy grows stronger, trade and enterprise of every kind revive and progress.

Money is becoming scarce as hens' teeth. The proceeds of the cotton sent to market is nearly expended, and the prospect of replenishing pocketbooks with goodly national currency has receded away off to next Fall, when the fleecy bales commence to move coastwise.

The mails in this State are remarkable only for the regularity of their irregularity. A letter often takes a week from Savannah to this city, a distance accomplished by a passenger (spending twelve hours in Augusta,) in forty-eight hours, and letters from Washington or New-York, if they arrive at all, might go to Rome in the same time. Ignorance, negligence, and complete disregard of public convenience mark the conduct of many of the postal officials in this State. Were the Postmaster-General to send an inspector here, he would find a large field for reform.

QUONDAM.

TENNESSEE.

The Natural Resources of Tennessee—Minerals, Lands, &c.—Manufactories, Railroads—The Part She Took in the War—About the Confederate Generals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Memphis, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 11, 1866.

In this, one of my last letters from Tennessee, I propose to say something about the State at large, and give your readers an idea of the superlative greatness of this country. It will be remembered that I have been in this State for the last four years, and I feel that I am pretty well posted. I really believe—and I have heard several gentlemen say the same thing—that Tennessee has, notwithstanding her great losses, and notwithstanding the great dramas which have been enacted upon her soil, gained more by the war than any other State in the Union; and, in its proper place, I will give you a correct sketch of the increase of the population of this city, Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga. And it is not only these cities that have grown so rapidly—it is every part of Tennessee; and it now stands in the same position in the South that Pennsylvania does in the North, only that it has more minerals than the Keystone State, and can raise, in addition to its cotton, better cereals.

MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Tennessee is perhaps the greatest, comparatively speaking, of any State in the Union. As I stated in a letter from Tennessee last Spring, iron ore, of all others the most important to society, is found in great abundance in nearly every county in East and Middle Tennessee. Many of the mines before the war had been quite extensively worked, supplying the country with castings equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the United States. Large quantities of tin and copper abound in East Tennessee. Near Cleveland, which is connected with Knoxville, Chattanooga and Dalton by rail, exists the largest copper mine in the world. Lead has been found in many places, although there is no evidence of extensive veins of this ore. There are very extensive beds of stove coal in Middle Tennessee, while mountains of it exist in the eastern section. I stated a year ago that different portions of the country through which the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad runs exhibited unmistakable evidences of the existence of oil. Since then there have been several wells successfully bored. Capt. Bunts, at one time on Gen. Thomas' staff, has a fine flowing well near Tullahoma, and so has Capt. Irvin, late Quartermaster at Nashville, and one of the best in the army, I will take occasion to add. Burr and other mill-stone, grit, marble, rock crystals, gypsum, paints and dye-stuffs, and salts and nitrous earths may be procured in any quantities in the eastern section, and in fact in all the mountainous districts, while no State in the Union is so well supplied with mineral springs. Gold has been found in considerable quantities on the confines of Georgia and North Carolina, while the finest quarry of variegated marble in the world, a specimen of which may be seen at the Capitol at Washington, exists a few miles from Nashville.

PRODUCTIONS, AGRICULTURE, &C.

All the fruit trees common in the Western country are found in this State. Juniper, red cedar and pine exist in great quantities. Beautiful groves of pine abound in the mountains, and spirits of turpentine, tar, resin and lampblack may be manufactured in vast quantities. Apples, peaches and plums grow in great perfection. The mulberry tree flourishes as well in Tennessee as in any State in the Union. Silk might be made in abundance. Before the war some little attention had been paid to the cultivation of the vine, and it was found to flourish admirably. Cotton is the staple article of growth, but in consequence of the diversified soil and climate all the products of the Western States may be raised in ample abundance. Up to within a few years of the war the farmers and planters of Middle Tennessee who had previously made cotton had abandoned its cultivation, and had turned their attention to grain and stock. Notwithstanding this, however, the shipment of the article from Nashville during that year was upward of 100,000 bales. It must be remembered that this city—not Nashville—is the government cotton port. There were also 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco shipped from Nashville during the same year. Beside this amount it is safe to say that an equal number of hogsheads were controlled from the same point, of which the regular shippers took no account. It has not been until within a few years that wheat-growing was pursued by Tennessee planters to any considerable extent; but up to the commencement of the war, from a couple of years previous, a revolution had occurred in this branch of husbandry. In 1860 4,000,000 bushels were purchased in the city of Nashville. The amount of corn shipped the same year was several hundred thousand bushels. Nashville was also one of the most extensive bacon markets in the South. Up to 1861 it annually furnished to Georgia and South Carolina upward of 50,000 casks of bacon. Tennessee bacon, I may add, is in higher favor in Southern markets than that from any other State. In addition to the main staples above mentioned, other grains, wool, feathers, root crops, &c., &c., formed no inconsiderable items in the produce market of Nashville and other cities. Hog slaughtering was carried on to a great extent in Chattanooga and Knoxville. In the former place, in 1859, one firm in one season slaughtered 55,000 hogs.

MANUFACTURES.

It is an axiom as true as trite that no place can be permanently prosperous without manufactures. A prosperity based exclusively upon a commercial basis must necessarily be ephemeral. Take any city, for instance, which depends upon any one or more of the great agricultural staples for support, business and growth—it is liable to become paralyzed in the production of such staples but from their diversion to other points whose eligibility gives them the advantage and preference as markets. Such, also, are the fluctuations in the prices of articles of produce, that no certainty of successful operation can be relied upon; and where uncertain, feverish and exciting speculation underlies the business of any community, there is no guarantee of permanent prosperity; whereas, where manufacturing is carried on successfully there is a steady and substantial growth. A few years before the war, an impetus had been given to manufacturing interests at the South which had never before been felt. Mills and factories for the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics were on the point of being established in various parts of Tennessee. Certainly there is no solid reason why such enterprises cannot be established and carried on here successfully, as both the raw materials and the market for manufactured goods are here at every door. The cotton supply is good, and the demand for manufactured cotton fabrics in the same ratio; and while the raw material would cost the manufacturer here less than it would his Eastern rival at his mill, the kind of labor employed would cost no more here than in New-England. It is confidently hoped by the prominent men of Tennessee that ere long the hum of many spindles and the noise of many shuttles may be heard in the State of Tennessee. In connection with cotton manufactories, there is little doubt that others would be established for the manufacture of lubricating oil and oil cake from the seed, both of which, judiciously managed, could be made highly profitable. There are many other manufacturing enterprises which might be established immediately, requiring but little capital, that would, without doubt, prove highly remunerative. Soap, candles, blacking, &c., might be made here as well as elsewhere. I believe the day is not far distant when all these and many others may be made here; and I look confidently to that bright-coming and swift-footed future when Tennessee will stand before the country and the world as a great manufacturing State.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF TENNESSEE.

The railroad system of Tennessee is almost as complete as it can be. By a glance at the map, the reader will see that Nashville is the centre of four great and important roads, running to each point of the compass. This city is also a great railroad centre, and so is Chattanooga and Knoxville. In another letter I will give a more thorough description of the different lines of railroads, which penetrate to all parts of the State. I will now give the reader a batch of interesting incidents, entitled

TENNESSEE IN THE WAR.

As a war State, Tennessee is eminent. Tennessee lost more Confederate Generals killed than any other Southern State, while her whole area constitutes a patchwork of battle-fields. In one year she raised 90,000 soldiers for the Confederate army, and she also furnished, including colored soldiers, 30,000 Federal troops. The mortality among the Tennesseeans in the Confederate army was greater than among any other troops—less than 35,000 out of the 90,000 being left alive at the end of the war. I have witnessed slaughter after slaughter of the Tennessee troops—from the battle of Belmont to the battle of Franklin they were always in advance. And look upon her battle-fields—Shiloh, Donelson, Fort Henry, Stone River, Tlulahoma, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Fort Sanders, Chattanooga, Franklin, Spring Hill, Nashville, Huntsville, Gallatir, and scores of others—while her territory was being raided upon continually either by John Morgan, Forrest or Wheeler. Tennessee lost the second General in the war, Zollicoffer, and Tyler, a Tennesseean, killed at West Point, Ga., last Spring, was the last General officer who perished for the rebellion.

On our side Tennessee holds a proud position. The President of the United States is a Tennesseean. He went into the army under Gen. Thomas in Kentucky, and assisted Gen. Nelson in getting up his brigade. His son, Col. Robert Johnson, raised the first Federal troops in Tennessee, and led them into battle during the war. His regiment lost a thousand men during its three years' career. The great sailor, Farragut, is a Tennesseean, and one of our most dashing officers. Gen. Gillem, who cleaned out East Tennessee permanently, and killed John Morgan, is a Tennesseean. There are many other celebrated Tennessee Generals, the most prominent of whom are Gens. Jim Brownlow and Cooper.

Tennessee lost nine Confederate Generals killed—the first being Gen. Felix Zollicoffer, who was shot dead at the battle of Mill Spring by Speed S. Fry. Gen. Zollicoffer opposed the war with all his might until Tennessee voted herself out of the Union. Then he went as strong the other way, and made war particularly upon the East Tennessee Unionists. Gen. Zollicoffer was a very warm-hearted but an impulsive man. He once shot an editor of a Nashville paper in a duel. He was always considered one of the bravest men in the State, and died in the front of battle. He edited a Whig paper in Nashville many years, and was a Know-Nothing Member of Congress some twelve years ago. He has daughters living in Nashville at present. He owned a large part of the stock in the suspension bridge which was so ruthlessly destroyed by Floyd in the Spring of 1862.

Gen. Robert Hatton was the next general officer killed from Tennessee. He belonged in the middle section of the State, and was for a long time a professor in one of the institutions of learning in Middle Tennessee. I do not know much of his former history, but learn from his friends that he was a brave man and a fine scholar. He was killed at the second Manassas battle. His family reside at Lebanon, Tenn.

Gen. James Rains, one of the most prominent young men of the State, was killed at Stone River. He was a citizen of Nashville, and went into the war reluctantly. His father was a Union man all through the war, and a good old man too. The loss of his favorite child nearly killed him. Gen. Rains was educated at Yale College, and was one of the most sterling young men of the State. He was addicted to no small vices, and had many virtues. He once knocked down the political nondescript Foote in the Capitol hall, in reply to an insult. Gen. Rains left a wife and two children, father, mother, five sisters, and a multitude of friends to mourn his loss. I knew his family well, and three years ago I stuck up a stake in the Stone River battle-field to mark the spot where he fell.

Gen. Stearns, of Franklin, was killed at Tallahoma, in a skirmish with the advance of Rosecrans' army in July, 1863. Stearns was a middle-aged man, and had had a taste of war in Mexico. He was a physician by profession, and was very wealthy. He led a cavalry charge and was mortally wounded, and died subsequently in great pain. He was a very brave man, and was the hero of a duel which he fought in California a few years ago. Stearns and Dibrell were together during the year 1862, and annoyed Gen. Negley exceedingly while he had command of Middle Tennessee. Gen. Stearns was a very charitable man, and from this fact alone he left many friends to mourn his death.

Gen. Preston Smith was killed at Chickamauga. He was a resident of Middle Tennessee, and was before the war a professor of law. He was leading his troops in the hottest parts of the field, and was shot in three places.

One of the most gallant men of the Confederate army was Gen. Strahl, of Memphis. He fell at the battle of Franklin. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and was of German descent. When quite a youth he removed to Illinois, and from thence to West Tennessee, where at the outbreak of the war he was teaching school. At that time and for some time previous he was a Captain of a volunteer company. This company attached itself to the Fourth Tennessee, and Strahl was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he served through Polk's campaign in Kentucky, and commanded his regiment at the battle of Shiloh. At the reorganization of Bragg's army he was chosen Colonel of his regiment, which he commanded at Perryville and Stone River. He was made a Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service at Murfreesboro, and commanded his brigade at the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, in which latter engagement he was severely wounded. The gentleman who furnishes me with this sketch says he was one of the bravest and best men in the Confederate army. He was shot twice before he left the field, and was literally shot to pieces before he could be removed. He received his death wound while being taken from the field.

Tennessee lost three generals killed and three wounded at the battle of Franklin. Beside Strahl, Gens. Carter and John Adams were killed at this remarkable battle. Gen. Carter was a resident of Middle Tennessee, and was professor in one of the colleges of the State at the breaking out of the war. He, like many others, was opposed to the war, but went into it because he felt it to be his duty. He was, like Strahl, shot all to pieces, and received his death wound while being taken from the field. He is said by many to have been one of the bravest men in the Confederate army. I met Col. Clusky, a staff officer of Gen. Preston Smith, a few days ago, and he informed me that in a battle Carter impressed him as being the most fearless man he had ever seen.

Gen. John Adams, who was also killed at Franklin, was an old United States army officer, and resided at Memphis. He raised a battalion of Tennessee troops, and fought all through the war up to the time of his death. He and Gen. Quarles of Tennessee, who was wounded in two places, led the brigades which pierced Wagner's division at Franklin. They had stood the most withering fire from our batteries of grape and cannister, and had lost over one-third of their men in advancing over an open field of a mile and a quarter. Quarles was severely wounded, and all his staff were killed. Adams was killed on the parapet, and was found to be pierced with thirteen balls. He left a wife and several children, all of whom reside at Memphis.

The last general officer killed in the war, was a Tennesseean. This was Gen. R. C. Tyler, who was killed at West Point, Ga., last Spring by Col. La Grange, of Wilson's raiding command. He belonged in Memphis and joined the Confederate army as a private in Col. Carroll's regiment. He was soon after made a Quartermaster, and subsequently received a commission as Lieut.-Colonel. He was severely wounded at Chickamauga, and was made a Brigadier-General for gallant conduct in that battle. It is said of him by those who knew him best, that he was one of Nature's noblemen. He was as true as steel in his attachments, and was beloved by all who knew him. He was buried with masonic honors upon the spot he was killed.

Beside those killed, Gens. Donelson and Hymen died from the effects of disease. Hymen was a citizen of Nashville, and a Prussian by birth. He was at Fort Henry when it capitulated, but cut across to Donelson where he was captured as Colonel. He was a gay bachelor and wrote some very clever letters to his friends while at Fort Warren. Hymen was forced into the rebel army against his own feelings. But public opinion was too strong for him. He had been an officer in the Prussian army, and this alone urged him into the thing. He died some two years ago. Gen. Donelson, a prominent Middle Tennesseean, died in East Tennessee, a little more than three years ago.

WHEREABOUTS OF PROMINENT EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS OF TENNESSEE.

The Ex-Confederates of Tennessee, like the ExConfederates of other States which I have visited, have donned their citizens' clothes and are now engaged in various peaceful pursuits. Lieut.-Col. A. P. Stewart, with whom I had an interesting interview a few days ago, after a few months of ruralizing, has gone into the commission business in New Orleans. Stewart was a fine officer, and commanded the Confederate right wing at the battle of Nashville. Maj.-Gen. John C. Brown, who was wounded at the battle of Franklin, is practising law in Nashville. He is a brother of Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown. Gen. Gordon, who was captured at Franklin, has gone to Texas. He had resided in Texas before the war, but upon the breaking out of the rebellion he came to Tennessee and raised a company. Maj.-Gen. Quarles, who was badly wounded at Franklin, is in New-York with his brother, who was formerly a Member of Congress from the Clarksville District. Quarles has lately married a rich Mobile girl. I called on him about a year ago, and he spoke very kindly of the Federal officers, and promised to make Dr. Cliff, a prominent Union man of Franklin, Minister to England, when he (Quarles) should have become President of the Southern Confederacy. Quarles is a lawyer by profession, and a very clever gentleman. He told me, just one year ago, that things looked squally, but he added that if he recovered he should go at it again. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who was unsuccessful at war, has gone to planting. He has got his Arkansas plantation in running order, and believes that free labor will be successful. He was in Memphis a few days ago, en route to his home in Middle Tennessee. Gens. Sam Anderson, Joel A. Battle and Bushrod Johnson are all in Nashville practising law. The latter was a fine officer. Anderson was formerly the postmaster at Nashville, and was better at that than at fighting. The only big thing Anderson ever done was to demand the surrender of Nashville in the Fall of 1862—that's all he did. When Negley told him he could have the city if he would take it, he took—himself off. Battle was once captured at Shiloh. He put on considerable airs at the time, but nobody was hurt. Gen. Mark Wright is taking it very easy in the practice of law and in testing whisky—he may be said to be lawlessly engaged. Gen. Frank Cheatham is going it as before the war—on his shape. I do not suppose Frank cares much about music, sculpture, or painting—but what he don't know about the little joker and coppering on the jack isn't worth knowing. He can "Cheatam" at cards all the time! Gen. Geo. Maury is practicing law at Nashville. Maury had three brothers in the war, and two half-brothers. None were injured. Maury was not worshiped by his troops. He was represented as bleak and grouty. Gens. Smith and Bate are also in Nashville practicing law. Bate was a little on the Sir Lucius O'Trigger style—he had *not* rather fight than eat. He did a big thing a about year ago—got cleaned out by Rousseau. He wouldn't do to "Bate" on. At the commencement of the war he and Niel S. Brown were going to clean out the Yankee gunboats with pikes. Just about as ridiculous as the Dutchman who was in favor of getting up a regiment of lager-beer fellows, armed with scythes, to mow down the rebel armies. Just imagine a shower of grape and cannister flying into these worthies—great gracious! how the pikes and scythes would fly. Gen. Vaughan, who was cleaned out by Gen. Pillow in East Tennessee in the Fall of 1864, is at his home in that section of the country. Dibrell has also settled down. Lieut.-Gen. Napoleon Bedford Forrest is in Memphis. He is in the grocery and commission business on the levee with Tote, Gill & Able. I have met no man who talks better than Forrest. No man is more in favor of a lasting peace. He is not an educated man, but he is most gifted by Nature. He was the most successful cavalry General of the war, and sacrificed a large amount of property during the rebellion. I cannot believe that Forrest is the bad man that many of us have taken him to be. In relation to what is known as the Fort Pillow massacre, I have met several Federal officers who say that the whole thing was exaggerated. The fact is, our flag was not pulled down, and Forrest's men banged away and really did kill some of our soldiers after they had surrendered.

BEN C. TRUMAN.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature and its Doings—State of Society in the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Jan. 18, 1866.

The doings of the Legislature of late have not comprised any matter of public interest which can properly be made public at this time. The usual amount of local bills, including acts authorizing the negotiation of loans and legalizing corporations, have been rushed through, and the Stay Law has received serious consideration.

Throughout the whole State, county meetings have been held for the purpose of fixing prices of labor, and in many instances they have been liberal and generous, while in others they have agreed on rates which will be ruinous to the working classes and productive of trouble in the future. I have heretofore mentioned that some of the people here are bent on doing injustice to the freedmen, and also that a large number are merciful and honest in their desire to deal justly with their former slaves. The reports of these meetings fully justifies my statements, and conclusively proves the fact that equal and fair-handed justice will not be rendered in every instance unless forced by the Freedmen's Bureau or some similar organization. Property-holders are naturally prone to get as much labor as possible for a small outlay of money, and with this desire, the reluctance to give up supreme control of the negro combines in producing concerted movements to grind and oppress the emancipated blacks.

Pen cannot portray the condition of the South at this time, looking upon it from a moral point of view. The demoralization of its own citizens, and the infusion of worthless vagabonds and criminals into its population, consequent upon the termination of the war and the disbanding of the armies, is fearful to contemplate. Every city is overridden with desperadoes, who assume control after night and make it dangerous for honest men to walk the streets. In the interior cities of Georgia—Atlanta and Augusta particularly—the state of affairs is heart-rending, while in Wilmington, Raleigh and Newbern, North Carolina an equally distressing picture is offered. There is no security for life, limb or property in either of those places, and Richmond, leading as it did in the rebellion, now caps the climax of this general and widespread lawlessness. Garroting and other similar means of attack, for the purpose of robbery, are nightly occurrences, and the columns of the local newspapers teem with accounts of such assaults upon every class of people here, high and low, white and black. To carry weapons is useless, for a pistol or knife, though held in hand ready for use, is no protection against the insidious violence of the villains who lurk in ambush in dark corners and alleys, striking their victims to the earth with a slung-shot, or skillfully depriving them of strength and command of their bodies by the garrote. It seems as if a moral ulcer had fastened itself upon this section, and eating its way to the vitals, threatens to permeate the entire body politic. The characteristic recklessness of the Southern people fosters the growth of this deplorable tendency, and it is also strengthened by the poverty and despondency entailed on this people by the result of the war.

The intelligent classes are more or less affected, which statement is proven in the fact that they are partially indifferent to the startling and daily increasing amount of wickedness with which they are surrounded. Crime flourishes and is respected by the masses, as lawful obedience was before the war. I would be doing gross injustice to the Southern people did I fail to say, in this connection, that many of them, and perhaps a large majority, are fully cognizant of the facts above stated, and evince a praiseworthy desire to free this section from this odious and colossal stumbling-block in the way of restoration, and the assertion and maintenance of the proper authorities. As a natural sequence of the war this state of affairs is visited on the South, and is the greatest curse entailed on it by the rebellion. It is also due to justice to say that this lawlessness is decreasing now, and it is probable that as soon as the civil authority is once more fairly established, it will disappear entirely.

There are in Richmond between one and two hundred citizens who have organized themselves for political purposes, and who act, so far as their condition will allow them, with the radicals of the North, and are in sympathy with that wing of radicalism which opposes President Johnson on account of his magnanimity toward their conquered brethren. They desire that this State should be placed under military control, and many of them would hail the advent of Gen. Butler as Provisional Governor with heartfelt joy. In concert with this organization a few extreme rebels and unsubdued traitors are working for the same end, although they do not sympathize in any other respect. The resignation of Gov. Peirpoint was, of course, the first object to be obtained; but in this they have failed, as at present there is no probability of such an event. It was intended that the resignation should be coupled with a request for a provisional successor, but the Governor did not succumb even to this combined influence of opposing parties.

E. P. B.

KENTUCKY.

Drift of Important "Radical" and "Conservative" Resolutions just brought before the Legislature—A Move to Change the Statute Laws, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1866.

The Legislature reassembled yesterday. Martin Bijur, Esq., a "radical" Louisville Representative, and in 1864 a Lincoln elector for this district with Hon. James Speed, offered resolutions to the following effect (ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:)

That the popular thanks are due to God for the maintenance of the Union and the constitution, and we acknowledge a debt of lasting gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the republic.

That the citizen's allegiance to the government of the United States is paramount to his subordinate allegiance to his State.

That we recognize the patriotism and the sagacious statesmanship of President Johnson, as evinced by his official acts and his recent message to Congress, and we hereby pledge him our hearty support.

That we rejoice in the manifestations of the people lately in rebellion to resume their loyalty, and we hail with fraternal feelings the prospect of an early restoration of their practical relations to the government of the United States.

That while we deem it right and essential to the national unity that the government be sustained in the exercise of its just powers, we deem it no less essential to the popular liberties to preserve the well-conceived balances of power as defined in the organic law of the land, and to oppose every encroachment upon the reserved rights of the State, "among the most important of which is the right of each State to determine the qualifications of voters."

Hon. J. F. Bell (Conservative) also offered resolutions (referred to the same committee,) acknowledging the wisdom of the general course indicated by the President as to the administration of public affairs, regarding him as admirably qualified to conduct the same; trusting that the *habeas corpus* writ be promptly restored to the people of Kentucky; recognizing the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, but "claiming reasonable and just compensation to the respective owners for all private property in Kentucky, including slaves, which may have been appropriated by the government to public use;" recognizing the "reserved rights of the several States to regulate their domestic affairs;" declaring the credit of the government of priceless value, which must be sustained without repudiation; returning profound thanks to Gens. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and others, and the army rank and file; and extending a "hearty welcome to all Kentuckians that return to their homes in good faith and resume their duties as peaceful citizens."

Mr. J. H. Corbett, of Ballard, (Dem.,) offered resolutions of the stereotyped Democratic cast.

Mr. Alfred Allen, of Breckinridge, (Conservative,) offered this important resolution (lying one day on the table:)

That a joint committee of seven Representatives and five Senators be appointed by the Speakers, to be called the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, to consider the condition of the African race in Kentucky, *and to propose such changes in the statute law of the State as their present status require.*

Mr. J. W. Davis, of Shelby, (Conservative,) brought in a bill to legalize the marriage of negroes.

All the above Representatives except Mr. Corbett, are members of said Federal Committee, and Mr. Allen its Chairman.

My venerable friend Hon. W. P. Thomasson, of this city, a Henry Clay emancipationist all his life and a voter for Mr. Lincoln first and last, is superintendent of freedmen for this city and county under the Freedmen's Bureau.

PONTIAC.

The Farmers' State Convention—Its Liberal and Salutary Spirit and Comprehensive Object—Important Bills—Important Decision of Superintendent Thomasson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.

The State Agricultural Convention, representing forty counties, and composed of Kentuckians of various political sentiments, unanimously adopted at Frankfort on the 11th the resolutions reported by conservatives like Robert Mallory and Frank Wolford, and State Rights Democrats like A. P. Grover, calling on the Legislature to recognize the existing fact of the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, to enact such laws as will accord and secure to the recent slaves of Kentucky rights of person and property and liberal wages, and all the claims they, as freemen, have upon us, as an honorable and Christian people, and for making the present crisis in our industrial pursuits the starting-point in a new career of energy and prosperity, and for the speedy and full development of our vast and varied resources of wealth; to enact such legislation as shall invite to

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

SCIENTIFIC.

NAVAL ENGINEERING—NO. VI.

How Evidence is Obtained to Cover the Defects of the Naval Vessels.

Some facts have recently been brought to our notice, which throw much light on the practice of the Engineering Bureau in attempting to bolster up its defective machinery.

It seems that last Autumn Mr. ISHERWOOD caused a statement to be published in the *Army & Navy Journal* concerning the performance of the *Nyack*—fitted with his engines. This class of vessels he had asserted to the Naval Committee, (see their report,) possessed a speed of twelve and a half knots under steam alone, which is three per cent faster than the propeller was progressing, as has elsewhere been shown. In the statement alluded to, Mr. ISHERWOOD inadvertently, it would seem, introduced data relative to the actual performance of this class, with the coal consumed, which proved at a glance that the speed which he informed the committee these vessels attained, was impossible. This fact was immediately exposed by a mechanical writer in the journal referred to. In due course of mail, this exposition reached the *Nyack*, on her way to the Pacific. Mr. B. C. BAMPTON, a first assistant engineer in the navy, in charge of the machinery of that vessel, no doubt thinking it was a good chance to insinuate himself in the good graces of the Chief of the Bureau—perhaps with a view of hastening his promotion—essayed a reply. This reply, as will be presently shown, corroborates the statement that the evidence of Mr. ISHERWOOD just referred to was untrue.

Mr. BAMPTON admits that, consuming 13 tons per day, the speed is 9 knots (it has been proved that 14 tons gives a speed of only 8½ knots,) and that consuming but 18 tons, which he also states is the maximum which can be burnt, the speed is 12 knots.

Now, bearing in mind the fact that the consumption of fuel varies as the cube of the speed, Engineer BAMPTON's statement proves two points. First, and the one pertinent to the present inquiry is, that this vessel cannot, under steam alone, achieve within two knots of the speed claimed by Mr. ISHERWOOD before the committee. Second, but of minor importance, his engineer, in attempting to supply him with evidence with which to sustain his ruinous practice, has asserted that which is impossible according to his own figures. Nothing can be clearer than this: for as the cube of 8½ knots is 614.12, and the cube of 12½ knots (the speed claimed by ISHERWOOD) is 1953.12, and as the consumption at the former speed is known to be between 13 and 14 tons, it will be perceived that in order to obtain the latter speed, over 36 tons—more than double the quantity of coal stated by Mr. BAMPTON to be the maximum which can be consumed—must be burnt, because the consumption increases as the cube of 12½ exceeds the cube of 8½.

This letter is a specimen of the sort of evidence the department has relied upon to prove the "accuracy" of Mr. ISHERWOOD's calculation and the "superior results" obtained with his machinery. No doubt the Naval Committee has reams of this sort of proof already filed.

Is it unprecedented to suppose that Mr. ISHERWOOD communicated with this officer at Valparaiso, and intimated that a puff for his machinery would be acceptable?

It has been puffed to collapse.

Other statements might be given in relation to this sort of evidence, but it would only be giving facts, with which those who have given attention to naval affairs, are already but too familiar.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy has repeated the assertion on more than one occasion, that Mr. ISHERWOOD never disappointed the department; that his calculations were always exact; that when he promised 9, 10, 12, or even 13 knots, the promise was always fulfilled; that the *Miantonomah* (ISHERWOOD's engines) was as fast as the *Monadnock* (recently sent on a 14,000 mile cruise to the Pacific) and the *Agamenticus*, both propelled by the engines Mr. ISHERWOOD had informed the department were unfit for the naval service.

With respect to the calculations of the chief of the bureau, when it is remembered that he puts boiler enough in a vessel, if the steam is properly used, to drive at 11 knots, and promises 9 as the result of calculation, (which is of course attained,) and when the untrue tables of "the principal screw steamers of the British Navy," and the performance of his own vessels, by means of which he imposed on Mr. Fox and the committee, are considered, the "accuracy" claimed for him by Mr. Fox is seen to be all moonshine.

As Mr. ISHERWOOD never had anything to do with a screw ship, from his first failure in the *Alleghany* down, which attained 12 knots under steam alone, the Assistant Secretary is, of course, jesting when he speaks of 12 and 13 knots.

As to Mr. Fox's assertion that the speed of the *Miantonomah* (double-turreted monitor with ISHERWOOD's engines) is equal to that of her sisters of the same class, it is very strange that he is not aware of the fact that even with the greatest exertion his favorite vessel, the *Miantonomah*, (now on exhibition in Washington,) has never been driven within 1½ knots as fast as her sisters, the *Monadnock* and *Agamenticus*, fitted with the very engines condemned by his man Friday.

Every one who has taken any interest in naval affairs is aware of this fact.

But as this question is one of such easy demonstration, and would materially strengthen the position of the Assistant Secretary if a trial should sustain his assertion, notwithstanding Mr. ISHERWOOD's trickery in quietly increasing the size of his engines in the *Miantonomah* some 20 per cent. over the competing engines in the *Monadnock* and *Agamenticus*—let this vessel be run over a known distance, unaffected by wind or current, of 50 or 60 sea miles, and the revolutions of her engines noted, (the Naval Committee of course to be on board,) then, as the time made by the *Monadnock* and *Agamenticus*, the number of revolutions, &c., is well known, this assertion can be tested.

The *Agamenticus* has made 80 revolutions per minute; it would be very gratifying to see the *Miantonomah* do the same.

Will the Assistant Secretary condescend to explain why it is that he sustains an officer who, after condemning the engines of another engineer, when these same engines are put in competition with his own, that in order to sustain his *ex-cathedra* condemnation, he dishonestly increased the size of his own some 20 per cent. above that of the rival engines?

Will he also be kind enough to explain why it is that the *Monadnock*, (propelled by condemned engines, which have already performed thousands of miles of steaming, and must be consequently considerably worn,) a vessel which has seen very extensive service, is sent on an important mission to the Pacific, a distance of some 14,000 miles, instead of the *Miantonomah*, a new vessel, and one which is admitted by competent judges to be stronger and better modelled—besides, being fitted with machinery which, according to Mr. Fox, is perfection itself?

We fear these queries will not be satisfactorily answered—at all events, from the Navy Department.

There is another point in connection with these vessels which it is well that Congress and the public should know. All the vessels of this class are fitted with boiler enough—7,000 square feet of heating surface and 300 square feet of fire-grate—to drive them at least eleven knots an hour through the water; but ISHERWOOD, true to his exploded Erie expansion hypothesis, would not permit the skillful and experienced contractors, even at their own expense, to employ the usual capacity of steam cylinder, which would have given the vessels the speed above mentioned. Although he was not permitted to control the type of engines used in the *Monadnock* and *Agamenticus*, he *was* permitted to direct their steam cylinders to be so ridiculously small as to reduce their speed at least one and one-half knots below the speed which is due to their great boiler power.

If the engines of these vessels had been made of the proportions used in the most successful practice, *they would be able to equal in speed most of, if not all, the French iron-clads of La Gloire class*, a point which at this time particularly is of the greatest importance.

Yet because the Engineer-in-Chief rides a theoretical hobby-horse which the Assistant Secretary kindly feeds with government oats, our most important ships are made slow.

It has been advanced as a reason why Mr. ISHERWOOD uses boilers so absurdly out of proportion with the engines, that a friend of his, an Ex-Chief-Engineer of the navy, receives patent fees on most of boilers built for the navy; these fees are of course governed by the size of the boiler!

The reason why the Assistant Secretary backs up the ruinous practice of the steam bureau is explained by the fact that he has permitted the issue of a brace of blue books (which contractors are "persuaded" to purchase and which are dealt out to government vessels) containing Mr. ISHERWOOD's transcendental trash about expansion and evaporation, obtained at the expense of the government coal pile.

Having "put his foot in it," as the saying is, by indorsing and figuring in the preface of these books, which are food for ridicule in the scientific journals, (see London *Engineer* and *Mechanics' Magazine*,) and with engineers, not contractors or Navy Department experts, he appears determined to stick to it, even if the fleet is ruined by adherence to the absurd doctrines contained therein.

This is not the first time, unfortunately for the country, that the Assistant Secretary, with all his practical knowledge, has been taken in and done for. It is a repetition, in a different direction, of the well-known "light draft" monitor business. How he undertook to build a fleet of twenty "light-draft" iron-clads, established a bureau, which, according to ISHERWOOD, (see his letter to Committee on the Conduct of the War,) the "employes were nearly as numerous as all in all the Bureaus of the Navy Department," is, alas, but too well known, from one end of the land to the other.

The more Mr. Fox was remonstrated with against building twenty vessels on such obviously ridiculous plans, the more obstinately he drove them to completion. It is not necessary, at this time to refer at length to the result and the millions of dollars which this folly cost.

In precisely the same spirit, and just in proportion as Mr. ISHERWOOD's folly is exposed in this country and in Europe, and the fallaciousness of his theories shown by practical demonstration, does the Assistant Secretary, by backing up these theories by all the power of his position, sanction the crippling of the new fleet now in process of construction, both iron-clads and wooden vessels.

It is proposed to show in another article that the mistakes committed in the machinery of this vast fleet, are of the most serious character.

ENGINEER.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Changes in the Various Squadrons—Movements of Vessels.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, flag-ship of the new West India Squadron, will sail from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday. She is to relieve the *De Soto*, which has represented the United States in those waters for the past two years. The *De Soto* is at present engaged in conveying Secretary SEWARD and family on a pleasure trip to Havana, and on her return she will probably be laid up or sold, being a purchased vessel.

The new screw frigate *Wampanoag* will soon be ready for her trial trip. This vessel is said to be one of the swiftest of her class, of which there are now building a large fleet. She is 3,281 tons burden, and will carry 17 guns.

The new iron-clad *Kalamazoo* will be finished in about six months from now. She will be a most powerful vessel, although only carrying 4 guns. She is 3,200 tons burden, and will probably mount the new 15-inch guns, with the improved gun carriages.

The gunboat *Quinebaug* is also in an advanced state of completion, and will probably be ready for sea about the beginning of April next.

The Gulf Squadron, which at present consists of twenty-five vessels, is to be reduced to the same number as the Atlantic Squadron, viz: ten vessels. Three of this squadron, the *Althea*, the *J. C. Kuhn* and the *Narcissus*, are now on their way to New-York. On their arrival they will probably be sold with a number of other vessels, which have been ordered to this port for that purpose.

The gunboat *Swatara*, one of the new West Indian Squadron, has in a late trial of her speed made over 12 miles an hour. This vessel has on board several midshipmen who have undergone the new course of tuition at the Naval Academy, which is intended to make our young naval officers proficient not only in seamanship, but also in naval engineering. The system thus far works well and will no doubt prove of great benefit to the service.

There are now eighteen iron-clads laid up at the depot at League Island, beside nine wooden vessels. At Cairo, Ill., a large number of vessels, formerly composing the Mississippi Squadron, are also laid up until the navigation opens, when they will probably be removed to some other station.

The *Susquehanna*, flagship of the Brazilian Squadron, is on her way to New-York, having been relieved by the *Brooklyn*. The *Susquehanna* has been attached to the Brazilian Squadron nearly one year.

The sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, of the Pacific Squadron, will shortly be ordered North, the *Powhatan* having been ordered to relieve her. This vessel has been on her present station over five years.

The Loss of the Constitution.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having just read the report of Capt. GREENMAN, late of the *Constitution*, I beg leave to make a few remarks on his report.

Having passed over the same ground a number of times, and six days before the *Constitution*, I wish to give you my experience.

He states that he found the light-ship on Cape Fear shoals to be in fifteen fathoms of water, eight miles to the westward. This I deny, and for this reason: If she had been eight miles to the westward, instead of getting soundings in 10 fathoms, he would have got but 7½, and in an incredibly short space of time would have been much astonished to find himself in 4½ fathoms. By reference to my log, Dec. 19, 1865, in a passage from Port Royal to this place, at 8 A. M. made Frying Pan Shoal light-ship, bearing N. E. and eight miles distant, steering at the time E. N. E., ship going ten knots per hour; when it bore west, I sounded, and got nine fathoms; ten minutes later, eight fathoms, and in twenty-five minutes more, sounded in fourteen fathoms, which proved beyond a doubt that the light-ship was in the exact position indicated by the chart.

Again, to the best of his judgment, he made the outer edge of Cape Fear Shoal to bear S. W. by S. forty miles, and Cape Lookout Shoals forty-five miles N. E. by E. If so, he would have been well in to the bight of Onslow Bay, in eleven or twelve fathoms of water, and the outer end of Lookout Shoals would bear from his position N. E. by E. three-quarters E., distance 48¼ miles, and steering E. N. E., as he says he did, would, allowing for current, the wind being S. W., have struck in exactly the position that he did; and allowing for no current, it would, if he had made good an E. N. E. course, have taken him but 2¾ miles clear of this most dangerous shoal—too close shaving for a man intrusted with the lives of over fifty souls. Again, admitting that he knew his position from where he shaped course E. N. E—Lookout Shoals bearing N. E. by E.—he could not find twenty fathoms of water between there and where he struck; and to have cleared Lookout Shoals from his bearing, his course, instead of being E. N. E., should have been E. one-half N. N. E. to have carried him, as "he supposed, fourteen miles clear of the outer shoal," with an allowance for leeway, the wind being S. W.

By a reference to the Coast Survey chart of 1863, the truth of my remarks will at once be seen, and why the ill-fated *Constitution* was lost; merely for the sake of making short passages, cutting short dangerous shoals, and sacrificing the lives of passengers.

S. G. M.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Mr. E. CORNELL, in the Senate, and Judge SELDEN, in the Assembly, have introduced bills to legalize certain proceedings of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The object is to authorize the company to issue three millions of preferred stock, with a guaranteed dividend of eight per cent. The proceeds of the sale of this stock is to be used to discharge bonds coming due, given for the purchase of telegraph lines in the State of California, and to complete their connections between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, across the continent.

The issue of this stock will enable the company to meet all their present indebtedness created for the extension of their lines, and enable them to renew the payments of dividends in June next. It is also expected that the company will be able, from their earnings, to take up their preferred stock, the bulk of which is now issued to take the place of outstanding bonds.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly reported the bill to the House yesterday morning, and we presume it will pass at an early day.—*Albany Argus, Jan. 18.*

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

NEBRASKA.

The Legislature in Session—Governor's Message—Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Jan. 11, 1866.

The Legislature has now been in session about one week. The Democrats, having a slight majority in both houses, secured the organization. A contest is still going on with reference to the seat of Gen. HEATH, (Republican,) editor of the Omaha *Republican*, and military commander of the Eastern Division of Nebraska. The committee have reported against him, and, although unanimously elected by his district, his seat will probably become vacant.

The Governor's message was delivered on Monday last. It is a well-written document. He speaks flatteringly of the Union Pacific Railroad, recommends practical measures for the encouragement of immigration, stringent and active measures for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and urges the importance of securing a State organization at the earliest possible day. The Democrats generally oppose State organization, and perhaps they are right. Emigrants want to get beyond States into the Territories, under an impression that government lands are more easily obtained there than in organized States.

The great valleys of the Missouri and Platte are midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. They are also on the Western borders of the great agricultural district of the United States. The climate and fertility of the soil are not surpassed by any other locality in the world. Its proximity to the vast and sterile mineral regions of the mountains, where all its productions will find the best of markets, will forever secure it against successful competition from more easterly and distant agricultural districts. Hence I venture the prediction that the district of country embraced within a circumference described with a radius of one hundred miles from Omaha City as a centre, will eventually become the richest and most productive agricultural country in the world. At this centre are now rapidly converging from the east, north and south, the Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Mississippi and Missouri, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroads. At least one, and possibly three, of these roads will be completed within the present year, and all the others are sure to follow in rapid succession. Looking west, we find the great main trunk line of the Union Pacific Railroad already commencing its gigantic strides toward the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Ocean. Its first leap of forty miles was taken on Saturday last, the 6th inst., under the eye of the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to examine and accept the road on the part of the government, who immediately reported by telegraph to the Secretary of the Interior that "it was in superior condition." The next leap of twenty miles will be taken in all the month of February. By the 4th of July next it will have galloped off *one hundred* miles. Then look out for one grand celebration. The President and his Cabinet, members of Congress, and all the dignitaries of the land, must then come out and witness the reality of the Union Pacific Railroad and the unsurpassed beauty of the great Platte Valley.

In one year from this time the road will have reached the one hundredth meridian, a distance of 250 miles from Omaha. And at the close of the year 1867 the nation will be startled by its concussion against the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains as by the reverberations of an earthquake. Further than this my vision cannot clearly penetrate; but this much I do know, that by means of the constantly accumulating power and impetus resulting from its rapid extension to the Rocky Mountains, together with the material aid and encouragement which Congress and the government are bound in good faith and policy to extend to the enterprise, it should be made either to penetrate through, or scale these mountains, and make its last leap to the shores of the Pacific, within five years from this time.

The government Commissioners, consisting of Col. J. H. SIMPSON, Gen. CURTIS and Major WHITE, left here yesterday by stage, across the State of Iowa, on their return to Washington, when they will make their report to the President, through the Secretary of the Interior.

The Vice-President and general manager of the road, T. C. DURANT, Esq., and Col. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, remain here a few days for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the rapid prosecution of the work.

ILLINOIS.

The Lake Tunnel—The Wonderful Artesian Wells, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Great Lake Tunnel (our tunnel) exhibits a favorable state of progression. It has now reached a distance of 4,850 feet from the shore end, and is advancing at the rate of about twelve feet per day on the outer or lake end. The great crib is securely anchored, and three of the six iron cylinders have been successfully sunk. It will not be many days before the necessary depth is reached, when workmen will commence excavating toward the shore. We shall probably have a friendly meeting under water of the two ends some time during the course of the next year. While admitting the greatness of the design and the courage necessary to undertake the execution of so stupendous a project, it is yet quite questionable whether it will ever accomplish the desired object, viz.: A supply of pure wholesome water. Water is now obtained very near the shore, but when the tunnel is completed the inlet will be two miles distant; the complaint now is that the impure waters of the Chicago River—at best a common sewer, and the receptacle of all the filth from the distilleries, factories and packing-houses—finds its way to the pumps, and from thence to the reservoirs. The tunnel, it is said, will obviate this difficulty, but I think only in a limited degree, for this filthy water will be carried even to the tunnel inlet with every breeze of wind from the west, southwest and south. The opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal—the work on which is to be commenced this Winter, the canal to be cut down to the level of Lake Michigan—will turn the waters of the Chicago River the other way, and with the current discharge the filth through the canal into the Illinois River. This work will more effectually purify the lake-water than all the tunnels which can be built; and this object once accomplished, an inlet to the city water-works would be just as good a half mile out in the lake as one two miles distant.

The Artesian wells, now discharging one and a quarter millions of gallons per day of the purest water ever seen on the face of the globe, continue to excite a deal of wonder and curiosity. These wells are located near the city limits—about three miles from the City Hall—are seven hundred feet deep, and discharge an immense volume of clear, cold water. In several respects these wells are anomalies; first, that the water which rises to the surface stands at 57 degrees Fahrenheit, which is below the mean temperature of the locality, while in all other deep wells the temperature increases in proportion to the descent; so that no water is found at a greater depth at much less than 75 degrees, and in the great wells at Charleston and in the basin of Paris, the range is up to 85 and 90 degrees, and then this water is free from the unpleasant and disagreeable mineral taints so common to Artesian wells. It is certified, under chemical analysis, to be the best article of drinking water in the world, and from the force and power with which it comes to the surface—it has a head of one hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of Lake Michigan—there seems to be no doubt but that by an enlargement of one of the wells to the diameter of twenty inches, a sufficient supply—estimated at seventeen millions of gallons per day—could be obtained to meet the demands of the city for years to come, and this would flow into the reservoirs, without the aid of expensive engines, steam-pumps and fuel.

Another curious feature in regard to those wells,—and one which geologists have not yet explained—is found in the fact that they are located in no great valley or depression, like the basins of Paris and London, but are out on the level prairie, surrounded for hundreds of miles by country of a like character. This fact, taken in connection with the low temperature of the water and the great head of the fountains, seems to indicate that it has a source far in the north or northwest, beyond Lake Superior, and beyond the Mississippi, perhaps away off in the Rocky Mountains, who knows? It is whispered here that the existence of this water is a revelation of the mysterious spirits, and that the wells were located by clirvoyant powers—the design being, among other things, to supply Chicago with an unlimited amount of pure, clear, cold water forever; and in view of the fact that we are now suffering from the fish nuisance, we send up an earnest prayer that it may be true. Your readers may not know what the fish nuisance is. I will enlighten them. Regularly at about this season of the year small fish, thousands of bushels, gather in the lake about the water inlet, and so clog up the screens that it becomes impossible to pump any water without raising the latter, when in they pour by millions, some dead and some living, and find their way into every pipe and out of every faucet. You cannot draw a pitcher of water without taking with it from five to fifty of these miniature whales, and the dead fish so impregnate the water that it is unbearable and undrinkable. So we pray for the pure waters from the Artesian wells.

TRIANGLE.

The Question of Free Trade.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 15, 1866.

Some small politicians of this city, mainly of the Democratic school, have organized a Free Trade League, auxiliary to that in New-York, of which W. C. BRYANT is the President. I can well understand the motive power which impels to the movement here, but why a man of the supposed common sense and comprehensive views of Mr. BRYANT should embark in such an enterprise, is something of a mystery. Of all the periods in the history of our country the present is the most inauspicious for inaugurating free trade. In fact, with our enormous national debt, it is an utter impracticability. The country could not stand up under it six months. In addition to the loss of revenue, without which it is impossible for the government to get along, it would drain the country of specie and produce general bankruptcy.

In their constitution, the Chicago league proclaim their object to be to promote an unrestricted commercial intercourse between the United States and all other nations. And the remarks on the occasions contained the arguments commonly used by free-traders, with the addition of attempting to create sectional jealousies as between the manufacturing and agricultural sections of the country. The petition to Congress, written by Mr. BRYANT, was adopted, and arrangements made for the purpose of a public agitation of the subject.

There is no doubt but that the enormous and extortionate profits charged by the Eastern manufacturers is creating a feeling in favor of free trade in the West. They, looking only to the present, are endangering the future; for I have no doubt, did the condition of the country permit, there would be a pretty general disposition in all the agricultural districts to admit foreign competition, so that the people would not be compelled to pay two prices for all manufactured articles. But our people have learned to make sacrifices on the altar of patriotism during the past four years, and it is probable that they will still consent to submit to these outrages, until such time as the exigencies of the government will allow with safety a redress of grievances.

But we have a remedy in our own hands, if we would only use it. We have the natural advantages to raise up such towns as Lowell and Lawrence, and thus create, to a much greater extent, a home market for our surplus produce. It now costs two bushels of wheat to get one to market from the Mississippi. Why not line the banks of that river and its tributaries with manufacturing towns—keeping our labor at home—keeping our grain at home, and thus save the large wastage of transportation. It would enhance the value of wheat to the farmer full twenty-five per cent., and would save the transportation and general profits on manufactured goods. Our great commercial artery—the Mississippi—passes through the heart of the cotton-growing region, giving us cheap transportation for the raw material employed in the cotton manufacture.

In regard to wool the matter is still more within our reach. Iowa and Illinois are fast getting to be the great sheep-growing States of the Union. As it now is we pay for transporting our wool to New-England—we pay the profits of middlemen along the route—we pay the manufacturer his large profits—we pay the onerous cost upon transporting our breadstuffs and provisions to feed the labor which fabricates it, and then we pay the cost of transporting the manufactured article back to us for consumption. Suppose we avoid all this extra expense by manufacturing at home, and supplying the home market. This, I think, would be much more sensible than agitating free trade measures just now. When the country gets out of debt I should have no objections to testing the experiment, although our experience with Canada is not encouraging.

In regard to local news we have not much of public importance. Business is dull, both seasonably and on account of the very stringent condition of our money market. Our pork-packing season is passing away, and with the prospect of about one-third of last year's business. Beef packing is not much more brisk. Everybody is feeling a pressure, and our enormous high prices are giving away somewhat.

We had warm and Spring-like weather for the most of last week—a January thaw. Very little snow has yet fallen in this section, and the ground is now almost entirely bare. It is feared that this lack of snow will greatly injure the Winter wheat, which needs this protection to prevent its heaving out.

There has been a "let up" on our fires for the past few nights. Seven men are in custody charged with incendiarism, with pretty strong proof against them.

MICHIGAN.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan—its Destiny—Another State Expected—The Great Public Works—The Railroads—The Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal—The Future of Houghton—The Products of the Mining Districts—Statistics, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1867.

In order to convey to the public mind a proper appreciation of this highly interesting and very important section of country, something more must be said than simply to speak of Michigan. The geographical character and vast mineral wealth of this region dignifies it with a distinction peculiarly its own. National importance has given to it a significance above even the State to which it legislatively belongs. It is not merely Michigan, but the Upper Peninsula that must be considered. It is not rashness to predict that the time is not far distant when its population will be so large and its wants so especially its own that the peculiarity of the Upper Peninsula and the potency of the State will sever the ties that bind the former to the latter, and will cause the Upper Peninsula, that stretches far into Lake Superior, to rank among the stars of the Union. Many persons of excellent judgment express the opinion that the energy now exerted not only by the people who reside here, but by those who are interested in mining in this country, tends immediately to that end. The great works now projected and started, with promises of immediate completion, are the ship-canal, from the head of Portage Lake, only eight miles above this place—the Lake Superior road, the Mineral Range Railroad, from near Lac La Belle to Houghton, and thence west to Ontonagon, the railroad from Houghton to L'Anse, and from this point to Lake Michigamnee, where it is to meet a branch of the Peninsula Railroad, now completed, and a railroad from the mouth of Menominee to Ontonagon. While these works, however, at first glance, may be regarded as local in character, they are to be nationalized and vitalized by the great works now being rapidly pushed forward at the west end of Lake Superior—or what is known as the Minnesota system of railways, and to that most important of the whole system, the railroad under the able management of Mr. BANNING—from St. Paul to Lake Superior.

These various works constitute in reality but one system, as the improvements on this peninsula are rendered necessary by the general plan. When the great profits of mining are considered, and the urgent demand for labor to create these profits, and that the entire region of country from a point below Marquette, over the whole northwest of the upper peninsula, is simply a mineral field, rich in copper, lead, silver and gold, it will be seen at once that the population must be fed from a region of country the specialty of which is to raise food. The St. Paul and Lake Superior Railroad will bring here the forests of the prolific Northwest on the way to the Atlantic coast, while the railroads that centre at this growing metropolis and penetrate into the metaliferous country on either side, will be skirted with mines to which they will take supplies and return with ores.

The commerce of Lake Superior to float the products of the Northwest, and the business men of the City of New-York are to look to the Northwest for a trade soon to grow into great proportions. We are to have a Northwest as well as a West, the latter in rivalry with the former. The ship canal across the Peninsula is to take up the commerce and pass it safely through Portage Lake, securing it from the hazards of the dangerous rocky promontory of Keweenaw Point, and importantly shorten the distance of navigation. It is a work of so much importance now to the Upper Peninsula, that its prosecution to completion is in the hearts and on the lips of all; and in view of its importance it was that Congress, at the last session, gave in aid of it a grant of 200,000 acres of land. It is believed to be a matter of as much necessity as its sister the Sault Ste. Marie Canal below. It is to enjoy the benefits of all the railroads, participate largely in their profits, and return reciprocal benefits. Every one of your readers who holds stock in our mines is to realize the benefit of this canal, as it will cheapen subsistence to laborers, and thus encourage emigration.

This town is now of great importance. Such of your readers as have not visited this city for six or seven years past, can form no idea of it. The population within three miles of the centre of the city cannot be less than 10,000. A fine hotel, with first-class accommodations, is erected upon a terrace commanding a view of the lake. On the Steppa, on each hill-side, are monster crushing works, belching forth smoke, and everything bears the appearance of a busy manufacturing city. It is now the metropolis of the Upper Peninsula, but is to be made in a short time, through this canal, a city as important as Detroit. This will not be regarded as extravagant when three things are considered—the extensive mineral field, the natural position of the city for exportation and the distribution of imports, and its magnificent harbor, commanding the largest inland sea in the world. The truth is, this city is supported by a larger, better and far richer field of industry than Detroit. It is at this moment second only to that city in point of business, while the County of Houghton is second only to Wayne in the amount of taxes paid to the government. The tax paid on copper alone from December, 1864, to July, 1865, was $32,263, and the licence and income tax $98,000. The value of the copper brought to the surface within this area during the past month was $400,000, making an aggregate of nearly $5,000,000 a-year. But it must be borne in mind that the copper to be exported from Houghton, or what is called the Portage District, in five years will amount to $20,000,000. This alone will require a population in this district of 20,000 persons. The value of the franchises of a canal which is the channel of supplies from the West of such a population, and the course of transit and trade from the east, can be appreciated by this view alone, without being compelled to grasp the broad field of an immense trade through it from the Northwest to the Atlantic coast.

P. J.

NEW-YORK.

Bills in the Legislature.

Senator BARNETT's bill provides that the Canal Commissioners shall open the navigation of the Oneida Lake Canal by rebuilding and enlarging the locks on the same, and if in the opinion of the board it would be inexpedient to open the old line by reason of quicksand underlying the same or from any other cause, it shall be lawful for them to remove the location in whole or part to some other point, as shall in their judgment be deemed for the best interests of the State.

MILITIA LAWS.

Senator WILLIAMS' bill provides that the County Treasurer of each county shall, on or before March 15 in each year, pay to the Comptroller the several amounts collected by him for the non-attendance of persons enrolled, &c.

SCHENECTADY ARMORY.

Senator STANFORD's bill provides for the appropriation of $30,000 for the building of an armory at Schenectady, and names as a commission for the expenditure of this sum in the erection thereof, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General, ROBERT FURMAN, JOHN W. VEEDER and JUDSON E. LANDON.

IN RELATION TO TRUSTEES.

Mr. STEWART's bill provides that any trustee or executor authorized to execute any trust, may from time to time render and finally settle his accounts before the Surrogate of the county in which such last will was proved, in the manner provided by law for the settlement of the accounts of administrators and may for that purpose serve the necessary citations for attendance. and powers and subject to the same conditions and liabilities herein prescribed; but the provisions of this article shall not be construed to authorize any such partnership for the purpose of carrying on the banking business.

The second section is amended so as to read: Such partnerships may consist of one or more persons, who shall be called general partners, and who shall be jointly responsible as general partners now are by law, and of one or more persons who shall contribute in actual cash a specific sum to the common stock, and who shall not be liable for the debts of the partnership, beyond the fund so contributed to the capital.

SECURITIES NOW HELD BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Senator COLLIN's bill provides that any company transacting the business of Life Insurance, and which has deposited any securities with the Comptroller, shall be entitled to a reassignment and redelivery of aid securities so deposited in complying with the act passed June 24, 1853.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

Senator LA BAU's bill provides for the amendment of chap. 4, of part II, of the revised statutes, as follows:

"Limited partnerships for the transaction of any mercantile business, or other lawful trade may be formed by two or more persons upon the terms, with the provided that the service of papers which might, according to the practice of the courts, be made upon said Attorney at his residence, shall be sufficient if made upon him by depositing the same in the city or town wherein his office is located.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. TUCKER's bill to increase the legal rates of certain advertisements, provides that notices, orders, citations, summons, or other proceedings required by law to be published by courts or judicial officers, shall be charged for at one dollar per folio for first insertion and fifty cents for each additional insertion, except in New-York City, where the charge shall be $1 50 per folio for first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent one.

DUTIES OF HARBOR MASTERS.

Mr. OAKLY's bill proposes that whenever any pier or bulkhead in the port of New-York shall be encumbered in its free use by merchandise, lumber or other obstructions, the harbor masters may require the removal of the same, and in case of refusal to do so by the owners thereof the harbor masters may have the same removed, and the costs for such work shall be a lien on the property.

The following fees may be collected: All ships or vessels of 100 or more tons burden, except ferry-boats and other river vessels coming into the harbor to load or unload, one-half per cent., to be computed on the tonnage expressed in the register; on the other vessels excepted, one and one-half of one per cent. per ton once in each year; all foreign vessels loading or unloading, three cents per ton.

IN RELATION TO ATTORNEYS.

Mr. STEWART's bill provides that any regularly-admitted attorney or counselor of the Supreme Court may practice in any of the courts of the State, notwithstanding he may reside in an adjoining State.

ARMY AND NAVY SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. GRAHAM's bill names as corporators Joseph Hooker, David G. Farragut, W. S. Hancock, R. S. Livingston, James Harper, James C. Gulick, James O. Bennett, Wm. A. Budd, Smith Ely, Jr., and John Hooper. The bank to be located in the City of New-York.

PAY OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Mr. SEEBACKER's bill provides that on the resumption of specie payment, the salaries of the members of said force shall revert to the same amount as was paid before the passage of the amendment of April 25, 1864.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. STEWART's bill names as corporators of this company: David Daws, L. W. Jerome, W. E. Dodge, Wm. F. Allen, A. W. Greenleafe, Wm. Orton, Origen Van Newburgh, and others. The corporation to continue for one hundred years, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The route proposed commences at Bowling-green near Broadway, through the soil under Broadway, to and under Fourteenth-street northerly to Union-square to Broadway, continuing under the latter to Twenty-third-street, thence to Broadway and Fifth-avenue, under the westerly side of Madison-square to a line under Broadway and Fifth-avenue that would be under Twenty-fourth-street, if the latter were continued across the two former streets, thence under Fifth-avenue to a point near the Central Park, thence outside the Park to some convenient point near the Hudson River Railroad; but if such connection is made at a point above Seventeenth-street, that may operate as a railroad above ground. Also a branch route to connect with the Harlem Railroad on any route most convenient underground.

PUBLIC HEALTH OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. CREAMER's bill proposes to abolish the present "Board of Health" of New-York and confer the same powers on the "Mayor and Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York."

EXCELSIOR TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. REYNOLDS' bill names as corporators HENRY E. PIERREPONT, JASPER W. GILBERT, JAMES WEAVER, and others.

The object of the association is similar to that of the many other companies in New-York and Brooklyn.

Our Late President.

A CHAPTER IN THE PRIVATE HISTORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From the Cleveland Leader.

We reproduced, a few days since, from the Chicago *Republican*, a recent conversation between a correspondent of that paper and a Mrs. WILCOX, formerly Mrs. ARMSTRONG, of Menard County, Ill. Among the interesting incidents mentioned by the correspondent as having been obtained from this good old woman was an account of the successful defence of her son, young ARMSTRONG, on a charge of murder. The impressive scene of that trial—the apparent helplessness of the cause—the triumphant defence made by the unpaid attorney—the shame of the perjured principal witness—the joy of the boy restored to freedom—the gratitude of the long-sorrowing mother, and the Christian sympathy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for "the widow and the fatherless," were all faithfully portrayed by a writer in the Cleveland *Leader*, on the morning following Mr. LINCOLN's nomination at Chicago, in 1860. The sketch was extensively copied and read at the time, and has found a place in almost every life of LINCOLN ever published. The writer witnessed the trial, which occurred at Beardstown, the county seat of Cass County, Ill., a town on the Illinois River, some forty miles from Springfield, Mr. LINCOLN's home at that time. It was probably one of the most remarkable trials on record. The testimony was positive and overwhelming, and the volunteer attorney seemed during the examination of witnesses to be making no defence at all. He rested the case upon a single point. It was alleged that the crime was committed at a certain hour of a certain night, and was revealed to the witnesses—or, rather, to the one *positive* witness—by the light of the moon, then shining brightly. The attorney's most potent witness was an old saffron-colored almanac, which he drew from a capacious pocket in his coat-skirt, and proceeded to open. It revealed the fact that the moon did not rise for several hours after the time specified. The case was won, and the eminent lawyer had discharged the debt of gratitude he owed the friend who in years agone had sheltered the struggling student.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN's power of self-control—the faculty of remaining calm and apparently unimpassioned upon the most exciting occasions—was illustrated at the close of this trial. In addressing the jury he had said: "If justice be done, as I believe it will be, yonder sun, before its setting, will shine upon my client a free man." The sun was still lingering above the western horizon when the verdict "Not guilty" was rendered. The prisoner and his weeping mother for a time absorbed the attention of the auditors. Soon the youth so unexpectedly rescued from "the jaws of death," turned to thank his deliverer. He found him striding carelessly up and down one of the aisles of the little old court-room, his hands deep in his trowser's pockets. As the young man grasped his hand and vainly sought to express the gratitude he felt, LINCOLN stooped to look through the partially curtained window, and, his honest face revealing none of the emotion which must have been welling up in his warm heart, quietly said: "Just saved your distance, young man; the sun is not quite down yet."

This scene recalls a striking remark made by the now lamented BROUGH upon the night of the day of the Presidential election in 1860. A few newspaper men and politicians were assembled in the Union Telegraph office, in this city, among them JOHN BROUGH, at that time a DOUGLAS Democrat. Enough had been learned to make it certain that the vote of New-York would secure a Republican triumph. Finally the wires brought glorious tidings from the Empire State. A gentleman turned to BROUGH and remarked: "This will be an exciting night in Springfield." "Yes," replied BROUGH, "but ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be the coolest man in the city. I know him well, and I will warrant that you might stick a pegging awl into his flesh to the handle and you would not draw a drop of blood."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Restoration of Alabama.

SPEECH BY EX-GOV. PARSONS.

From the Florence (Ala.) Journal, Jan. 10.

Several of our citizens taking advantage of Gov. PATTON's presence in our midst, solicited the pleasure of hearing him publicly in regard to matters of State, to which His Excellency promptly responded by delivering one of his practical, honest speeches. We were present and listened with unfeigned pleasure to every word uttered, and were more than gratified in the fact that the large and intelligent crowd were well satisfied with what the Governor stated he had done as our Executive, and the exhibit of implicit faith that in the future he would bring to the discharge of his high trust an energy and honesty of purpose characteristic of his former well-tried public life. We will not essay here to follow the Governor through his speech, but content us with stating that, among the various items of information furnished, he assured the people of a happy consummation of our best wishes touching the political welfare of our State, and that in his present effort as the Executive he had the hearty coöperation of Federal authorities, civil and military. At this point the Governor took occasion to declare his intention to bring all his influence and aid to President JOHNSON in his noble policy of reconstruction. He also spoke in complimentary terms of Gens. THOMAS and SWAYNE. At the close of the Governor's speech the crowd, upon motion of Judge WOOD, resolved themselves into a formal meeting by calling Mr. JAMES MARTIN to the chair and appointing Dr. D. R. LINDSAY, Secretary, when Judge WOOD in one of his happiest efforts offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously approved and adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Lauderdale County, have listened with pleasure to the remarks of Governor PATTON on the state of public affairs, and we cordially welcome the policy set forth in his inaugural address, and more fully explained in his remarks to-day; and we truly tender him our support in his effort to restore law and order in the State.

Resolved, That we renew our pledges of support to the President of the United States in his work of reconstruction, and we will do all we can to support his administration.

No further business being necessary the meeting, upon motion of Gen. O'NEAL, was adjourned.

National Banks.

From the Charlotte, N. C., Times.

Rumors are going the round of the public press, to the effect that these useful and necessary institutions are in an unsound and insolvent condition. It gives us great pleasure to lay before our numerous readers an authenticated and official denial of this report of "Broken Banks." A perusal of the subjoined letter from the Deputy Comptroller of United States Currency to the President of our National Bank will at once set at rest all fears upon this subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 2d inst., inclosing list of National Banks published in the Southern papers under the caption of "Broken Banks," is received and your suggestions noted.

The only National Bank that has failed is, "The First National Bank of Attica," N. Y., capital $50,000. Its circulation at the time of failure was $45,000 and is receivable by all National Banks at par, and is now redeemed in lawful money upon presentation at the Treasury of the United States.

You are at liberty to give such publicity to this statement as you may deem proper,

Very respectfully,
H. R. HULBURD, Dep. Comptroller.

JOHN WILKES, Esq., President First National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.

The New Comet.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OBSERVATORY,
CLINTON, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

The comet discovered by Mr. TUTTLE at Washington on the 5th inst., was observed here last night. It is a dim, globular object, apparently without nucleus. From two observations kindly communicated by the Washington observer, and the one made here, I have computed elements which show that the comet already is moving rapidly from the earth, and that it passed on the 8th instant its perihelion. It is now in the constellation of the Fisher, (above the southwestern horizon in the evening,) and soon will be lost sight of again, probably for thousands of years, since its orbit is near parabolic.

Yours very respectfully,
C. H. PETERS.

An Interesting Document—Why John Minor Botts was Imprisoned.

From the Richmond Republic.

The sayings and doings of a distinguished political prisoner during his imprisonment are ever after a subject of interest. The document below, in the handwriting of Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, was sent us sometime since by a gentleman in the country, to whom Mr. BOTTS had given it. It will be found interesting when we remember when and where it was written. Read it:

Reasons, as they passed through my mind on the night of the 27th April, 1862, as I lay, after eight weeks' solitary confinement in a negro jail, as the causes of my confinement:

1. Because I would not aid in breaking up the Union formed by WASHINGTON and his compeers, which, from infancy, I had been taught to venerate and adore as the only sheet-anchor of national greatness, prosperity and freedom.
2. Because I would not aid in the destruction of the best government the world has ever looked upon.
3. Because I would not aid in bringing civil war, desolation and famine upon my own section of the country.
4. Because I would not aid in the dismemberment, impoverishment and ruin of my native State, and desolation of the whole South.
5. Because I would not aid in the slaughter of the hundreds of thousands that have been and will be sacrificed.
6. Because I would not aid in breaking up the social ties and life-long and personal and family intimacies that for generations have existed.
7. Because I would not aid in making widows and orphans unnumbered and untold.
8. Because I would not aid in turning the instincts of humanity into that of wolves and other brutes.
9. Because I would not practice a low deception and an unworthy trick, as thousands have done, from motives of selfishness, ambition or fear.
10. Because I would not adopt for myself, or recommend for others, a policy by which the fruits of a country's labor must be thrown away.
11. Because I had the firmness to adhere with fidelity to the principles I had cherished, and labored for thirty years to establish, and which my State had just adopted at the polls, but which she renounced and repudiated at the dictation of a daring and corrupt Democracy.
12. Because I preferred living under a permanent and enduring government to one that was constructed on the principles of a bomb-shell, containing the elements of destruction within itself, and sooner or later must explode and leave a wreck behind.
13. Because I preferred a government that would protect its citizens and their property, to one that would oppress and rob them.
14. Because I preferred rational civil liberty under a constitutional form of government to a hateful military despotism.
15. Because I would not sacrifice the best interests of the people, to perpetuate the power of Democracy under a Southern Confederacy, when they lost it under the national government.
16. Because I cared more for the interests and freedom of the people than I did for their caresses, and tried to take better care of them than they did of themselves.
17. Because I would not become a rebel and a traitor to my country when it had done no harm to me or my State.
18. Because I was honest, in earnest, and patriotic when I voted for "the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws," and will not now stultify myself by repudiating all.
19. And lastly—because I was not born either a fool or a knave.

A Noble Donation to the College of California.

From the San Francisco Alta Californian, Dec. 15.

The following communication from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in answer to an appeal for funds for the purchase of scientific apparatus and a library for the College of the Pacific, is one of the handsomest things we have seen in many a day, and needs no explanation:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1865.

Rev. S. H. Willey, Anson G. Stiles and Wm. Alvord, Esqs., Committee of the Board of Trustees of the College of California:

DEAR SIRS: Your communication, addressed to the President and Directors of this company, under date of Oct. 17, 1865, was received on the 10th inst., and was referred by the Board of Directors, at their meeting, held on the 14th inst., to the undersigned with power.

In accordance therewith, and in view of the important interests of education on the Pacific slope involved in the prosperity of the College of California, I have requested the company's agent, OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Esq., to place to your credit the sum of five thousand dollars, United States gold coin, ($5,000;) said donation to be for the sole use of the library of the College of California.

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope and expectation that some of your able and public-spirited citizens will contribute a sufficient fund for the additional purposes named in your letter.

I am, dear Sirs, respectfully yours,
ALLEN McLANE, President.

Performances at Pithole.

The Nashville *Republican* says: "Lively times down at Pithole. One man ridden on a rail, another taken off to the justice at midnight "in an Adamite state." The former, having taken up a collection for a poor family, lately deprived of the husband and father, and pocketed the proceeds to the amount of $100. The latter, having been engaged in an anonymous transaction, which concerns his absent wife chiefly, but one of those affairs in which the great public insist in taking a profound interest. It seems he had been only three months married, was a doctor, and "hailed" from Columbia, S. C. There appeared to be more fire than hail, however, in the Doctor's disposition. The *Record* draws it mild in saying that he "acted indiscreetly for a married man of only three months standing." These little matters may be regarded as a revival of business at Pithole."

Personal.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following account of the marriage of Miss LANE:

"The marriage of Miss HARRIET LANE, niece of Ex-President BUCHANAN, to HENRY E. JOHNSTON, Esq., transpired at Wheatland, Mr. BUCHANAN's residence, near Lancaster, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday last. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Y. BUCHANAN, (brother of the Ex-President,) pastor of the Trinity Church, Oxford, near this city, and the fair bride was given away by her venerable uncle. Among the invited guests were the following: Rev. E. Y. Buchanan and lady, and four daughters; Mr. J. Buchanan Henry, private Secretary of the President for two years from 1857; Mr and Mrs. Thos. E. Franklin; Dr. H. Carpenter, Mrs. J. B. Lane, Rev. B. Keenan, of the Catholic Church; Rev. Mr. Powell, of the Presbyterian Church, all of Lancaster; Mr. and Mrs. Brinton; Dr. and Mrs. Nevin, and the Misses Nevin; Capt. Nevin, late of the United States Army; Mr. and Misses Johnston, of Baltimore, brother and sisters of the groom; and Charles Macalester, of this city, and Augustus Schell, of New-York. After the ceremony the company sat down to dinner, prepared by AUGUSTIN in his best manner, and in the evening the newly-married twain started for Philadelphia, where they remained till Friday, when they left for Baltimore. The Ex-President was in fine health, and as happy as could be expected at a separation from a lady to whom he was so much attached, and whose refinement, accomplishments, and rare discrimination have been such invaluable agencies to him in his public, especially in his Presidential career, and have been such faithful accompaniments of his declining years. Mr. JOHNSTON, now the husband of the former lady of the White House, is a gentleman of large fortune in Baltimore, and a banker by avocation."

Mrs. PORTUS BAXTER, wife of the member of Congress from Vermont, is seriously ill. She contracted a disease from which she is suffering by nursing the sick and wounded soldiers.

Gov. SMITH's residence in St. Albans, Vermont, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire the other day.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Report of Superintendent J. D. Defrees.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 16, 1866.

The ninth section of the joint resolution approved on the 23d of June, 1860, authorizing the establishment of a printing office and bookbindery in this city for the execution of the public printing and binding, makes it the duty of the Superintendent to report annually to Congress "the exact condition of the public printing, binding and engraving, the amount and cost of all such printing, binding and engraving, the amount and cost of all paper purchased for the same, and such further information as may be within his knowledge in regard to all matters connected therewith." And the second section of the same joint resolution directs that the Superintendent report annually to Congress "the number of hands employed, and the length of time each has been employed."

In compliance with these provisions, I have the honor to submit this report, with statements made up for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, as follows:

No. 1. Printing for Congress and its cost (exclusive of paper and engravings) at the prices fixed by the printing act of 1852.
No. 2. Printing for the Executive and Judicial Departments at the same prices.
No. 3. Showing the disbursements on account of the public printing, or the actual cost of the printing stated in Nos. 1 and 2, under the present system.
No. 4. Disbursements for paper for the public printing.
No. 5. Disbursements for lithographing and engraving.
No. 6. Disbursements on account of the public binding.
No. 7. Showing the cost of the same binding at the prices paid previous to the establishment of the government bindery.
No. 8. Number of hands employed, the length of time each has been employed, and the amount paid each.

The appropriation of $61,000, made at the last session of Congress for increasing the size of the building used for the government printing office and bindery, has been expended by the Secretary of the Interior and myself, in accordance with the provisions of law. The addition to the building is 60 by 75 feet, making the entire building 300 feet long, by a depth of from 60 to 75 feet, and four stories high, affording capacity for working nearly one thousand persons. The machinery added embraces twelve first-class Adams printing presses, manufactured by Messrs. HOE & Co., of New-York, at a cost of $36,000. The establishment is now believed to be complete in all its departments, and capable of executing all the work required with great dispatch. A detailed schedule of all the machinery and implements in the building would occupy too much space in a report of this character, but a list of the principal articles may not be deemed either inappropriate or uninteresting.

They are as follows in the printing department: 35 Adams printing presses, 9 cylinder printing presses, 8 Gordon printing presses, 5 hydraulic presses, for dry pressing; 11 folding machines, 2 cutting machines.

In the binding department there are: 17 standing presses; 14 ruling machines; 7 cutting machines; 3 numbering machines; 5 backing machines; 3 board cutters; 3 embossing presses, 1 smashing machine, and a large number of sewing benches, &c.

All this machinery is driven by one engine of forty-horse power and one of ten-horse power.

AGGREGATE DISBURSEMENTS.

The following table will show the disbursements, under their appropriate headings, (the details of which are given in statements Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6,) during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, as compared with the corresponding years of 1862, 1863 and 1864, viz:

	1862.	1863.
Public Printing	$172,531 02	$285,660 80
Paper for public printing	206,437 21	*820,802 06
Lithographing and engraving	23,739 27	64,126 38
Public binding	146,682 63	223,945 80
Total	$549,390 13	$1,440,539 04
	1864.	1865.
Public Printing	$328,249 34	$439,856 14
Paper for public printing	†713,481 16	‡1,258,859 51
Lithographing and engraving	75,391 79	96,907 04
Public binding	302,947 19	§387,238 09
Total	$1,420,069 48	$21,83,010 78

*The value of paper remaining on hand on the 30th of September, 1863, was $253,372 98

†The value of paper remaining on hand on the 30th of September, 1864, was $130,565 83.

‡The value of paper remaining on hand on the 30th of September, 1865, was $348,224 83.

§The value of materials remaining on hand on the 30th of September, 1865, was $85,391.

With the very large amount of deferred printing which has accumulated in the office for the want of the necessary machinery for completing it promptly, the continued high price of paper and materials of all kinds, as well as in the advance of the cost of labor, it is not to be expected that the expenditures of this establishment can be reduced during the ensuing fiscal year. In the last annual report of this office, dated the 19th of January, 1865, it was stated "that the cost of the public printing and binding during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, unless very considerably reduced below the requirements of the preceding year, will approximate the very large sum of two million of dollars!" The actual disbursements during the year, for labor and materials of all kinds, (exclusive of the amount appropriated for enlarging the building and new machinery,) was $2,183,010 78. Deduct from this amount the cost of the paper and materials of all kinds (exclusive of machinery) on hand at the end of the year, $433,615 93, and the sum of $17,830 20 recived for paper shavings, waste-paper, &c., sold, and the net cost of the public printing and binding for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, is shown to be $1,731,565 65. The close of the rebellion has caused a considerable decrease in the requisitions of the Executive Department for printing; but with the large amount of deferred printing for Congress and that which will be ordered at the present session, there will doubtless be enough to work the whole establishment up to its full capacity for the next two years.

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The printing for the Executive Departments and their several bureas, and for the Judicial Departments of the government, is furnished as expeditiously as required. The condition of the documents ordered by Congress is as follows:

Report on the Eighth Census, in four quarto volumes.—Three volumes of this work have been printed, and all but a portion of the third volume have been bound and delivered; these comprise 2,230 royal quarto pages, (mostly tabular, in small type,) of which 24,050 copies were printed. The remaining volume will make about 750 pages, one-third of which is in type. The printing of this volume is necessarily suspended until the documents communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session are completed. It will, however, be printed and bound before the adjournment.

Reports of the Commissioner of Patents for 1863-64.—The report for each year will make about 1,500 pages, to be bound in two volumes, of which 40,000 copies, in addition to the usual number, (1,550,) are ordered to be printed. For the report of 1863, the stereotype plates of explanations and the electrotype plates of illustrations of patents granted are ready for press, but no copies have yet been printed. The report for 1865 will be communicated to Congress at its present session, which will make three of these reports then on hand. Of the 40,000 extra copies ordered to be printed, 10,000 are for distribution by Senators, 20,000 by Representatives, and 10,000 by the Commissioner of Patents. The paper alone for the extra copies of each of these reports at present prices, will cost $65,000, or $195,000 for the three, and the binding of them will cost not less than $60,000. In view of the cost of these reports, and the length of time required to print and bind them, the expediency of reducing the number of copies is respectfully recommended for the consideration of Congress.

Coast Survey Report for 1864, quarto.—This will make a volume of about the usual size. The preparation of the maps and charts (of which there are 40 for this volume) is necessarily slow and tedious, and is the cause of the delay of its publication. It will be ready for distribution before the adjournment of Congress.

Report of the Commissioners of Agriculture for 1864.—The delivery of bound volumes of this report has recently been commenced, and will be continued as rapidly as possible. It is a work of very considerable magnitude. The present volume makes 676 pages, besides 48 pages of electrotyped illustrations, of which 156,580 copies are ordered to be printed. There will be required to complete it 7,770 reams of paper, costing $125,211 50, and the exclusive use of eight of the largest presses in the office for six months.

Memoirs Accompanying the Report of the Academy of Sciences.—This volume will make about 400 quarto pages, of which 1,000 copies are to be printed. It is now in hand, but being mostly statistical, several months will be required to complete it.

Army Register of Regulars and Volunteers.—The joint resolution approved on the 30th of June, 1864, enacts: "That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and required, in connection with the Army-Register for 1864, to cause to be printed and published a full roster or roll of all field, line, and staff officers of volunteers who have been in the army of the United States since the beginning of the present rebellion, showing whether they are yet in the service or have been discharged therefrom, and giving casualties and other explanations proper for such register. And to defray, in whole or in part, the expenses of this publication, an edition of fifty thousand copies of such enlarged register shall be published, and may be sold to officers, soldiers, or citizens, at a price which shall not more than cover the actual cost of paper, printing and binding, and shall not, in any case, exceed $1 per volume." At the time of the enactment of this law it was expected that this register would make a single volume of moderate size, the cost of which would be about the price stated—$1. It is now ascertained that it will make four volumes of probably seven or eight hundred pages each, and will cost not less than $1 50 per volume to print and bind it, or the sum of $300,000 for 50,000 complete sets, being the number ordered to be printed. It will, however, be published in small editions, and no greater number of copies printed than are necessary to meet the demand for it. I am unable to say when either volume of this work will be ready for delivery, but it will be printed as fast as the manuscript is received in this office and the corrected proofsheets returned.

Reports of the Operations of the Armies of the United States.—The joint resolution approved on the 19th May, 1864, directs the Secretary of War to "furnish the Superintendent of the Public Printing with copies of all such correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, reports of commanding officers, and documents of every description in relation to the existing rebellion, to be found in the archives of his department since the 1st day of December, 1860, to the present time, and during the continuance of said rebellion which may be, in his opinion, proper to be published with said correspondence, reports and documents, which shall be published in their proper chronological order." A very large quantity of manuscript (embracing nearly all the battle reports for the years 1861 and 1862) has been furnished under this resolution, but I have yet been unable to commence printing it. It is contemplated to take it up as soon as the office is relieved from the pressure occasioned by the voluminous documents accompanying the annual message of the President to Congress, and to progress with it as rapidly as possible. Ten thousand copies, in addition to the usual number, (1,560,) are ordered to be printed. The estimated cost of printing and binding this work is one dollar and fifty cents per volume, or the sum of $17,325 for the number of copies ordered (11,550) of each volume. The number of volumes required to complete the work cannot be stated with any degree of precision at this time, but, estimating them at twenty, their aggregate cost will approximate the sum of $350,000.

Printed copies of the annual reports of the heads of departments and of some of the chiefs of bureaus were laid upon the tables of Senators and Representatives within a few days after the commencement of the present session, and the whole edition of the documents accompanying the annual message of the President will be completed at an early day. In the meantime the current printing for Congress and for the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government, owing to the increased facilities afforded by the enlargement of the printing office and the addition of new machinery, will be furnished with greater punctuality than ever before.

COST OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The cost of the public printing executed during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, as compared with the amount the same printing would have cost under the act of 1862, the system which immediately preceded the present, is as follows:

The printing executed during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, would have cost, under the act of 1852, (see statements Nos. 1 and 2,) the sum of........	$605,381 97
The amount expended in the execution of this work, (see statement No. 3,) was..	439,856 14
Showing a difference in favor of the present system of........	$165,525 83

This result has been accomplished by the present system of executing the public printing, notwithstanding the great advance in the price of labor since it went into operation in March, 1861. At that time and for several years previously the wages of compositors and pressmen were fixed by their society at $14 per week; in February, 1863, they were raised to $16 per week; in December, 1863, to $18 per week; in June, 1864, to $21 per week; in November, 1864, to $24 per week; and all other departments of labor have been increased in a corresponding ratio. The advanced price of labor was demanded and acceded to on account of the increased cost of living in this city, and is believed to be not too high for good workmen. It may be a question whether, under the old system, the public printer could have executed the printing at the prices fixed by law, with this heavy advance in the price of labor, but there can be no question that he would have made it the very reasonable cause for a demand upon Congress for increased pay. It is therefore manifest that the present system is better than its predecessor in a *pecuniary* point of view; that it is far better in the character of the work and the promptitude with which it has been executed during the last four years, with the limited facilities of the office, no one will deny.

PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The manner of procuring the paper for the public printing is provided for by law, and the law has been strictly adhered to in procuring it. Proposals were invited for furnishing it through the leading papers of the principal cities in the North and West for the length of time directed by law. At the recent letting (Nov. 1, 1865) eighteen proposals were received, and the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidders in each class. The following table will show the prices for the year 1866, compared with the two preceding years:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Printing paper, 1st class, per ream..	$8 87½	$15 50	$13 75
Printing paper, 2d class, do......	12 60	20 16	18 76
Printing paper, 3d class, do......	12 00	19 50	19 00
Map paper, per pound..........	27	45	40
Plate paper, do..........	30	45	....
Writing paper, do..........	30 to 35	50 to 55	40
Paper for P. O. blanks, per pound..	14	30	27

In order to increase the competition for the paper required for the public printing, a joint resolution was passed at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress directing the Superintendent to purchase it "by accepting the sealed proposals of the lowest bidder or bidders, for any specific portion or portions, of the whole amount of any particular kind of paper required, for either three months, six months, or one year, the minimum portion to be specified by the Superintendent in his advertisement for proposals, and to be as low as will, in his judgment, most increase competition and be most advantageous to the United States." The results anticipated from this resolution were not realized at the recent letting—in every case the bidding for the smaller quantities of paper, "for either three months, six months or one year," being considerably higher than were those for the whole quantity required for the entire year. I respectfully recommend that the joint resolution may be simplified by striking out the words in italics, thus allowing the reception of proposals either for the whole or a portion of the paper, in every class, for the entire year, but for no shorter period. This will permit manufacturers of paper of small capital and facilities to compete for contracts, and will accomplish all that can be accomplished by the law as it now stands.

It will be seen, by reference to statement No. 4, that the sum paid for paper for the public printing during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, amounted to $1,235,566 19, and the indebtedness to the sum of $23,393 32, making an aggregate amount of $1,258,959 51. Of this amount there remained on hand paper which cost the sum of $348,224 83.

LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING.

By reference to statement No. 5 it will be seen that the whole amount paid during the year for lithographing and engraving for Congress was $60,274 60, of which $47,947 50 was for illustrating the Patent-office Reports under contracts entered into under the direction of the Committee on Printing, $4,650 59 for the maps accompanying the Coast Survey Report, and $2,736 26 for engraving and electrotyping the illustrations for the Agricultural Report. The residue, $4,940 65, was expended for numerous other documents communicated to Congress, as detailed in statement No. 5.

The engraving and printing for the War Department, consisting principally of commissions, warrants and discharges for the regular and volunteer force, on parchment, and illustrations for works on military tactics, amounted, during the last year, to $34,353 40, but the return of peace has already caused a very great decrease in the requisitions for this class of printing. These embrace all the lithographing and engraving executed for the government through this office. For drawing *fac simile* copies of the maps, plans, &c., accompanying the records of the Supreme Court of the United States, the sum of $2,279 was paid during the last year.

There are numerous large and costly maps accompanying the "Reports of the Operations of the Armies of the United States," which, before being printed, will be submitted to the committee of Congress having exclusive control over such matters.

THE PUBLIC BINDING.

The binding of documents for Congress and of blank books has progressed in a very satisfactory manner, and the character of the binding will compare favorably with that of any other establishment in the United States. The quantity of work executed during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, exceeded that of the preceding year, but, owing to a small decrease in the price of materials, its cost did not increase in a corresponding ratio. Thus, while the advance in the price of labor has increased in exactly the same proportion as in the printing department, (as shown on page 6 of this report,) and the cost of materials in a still greater proportion, the quantity of binding executed within the last year has cost much less than it would have cost under the contract system of previous periods.

It will be seen, by reference to statement No. 7, that the cost of the public binding for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1865, would have cost, under the contract system of five years ago, the sum of $344,409 02; and that, as appears by statement No. 6, its actual cost, deducting the amount of materials on hand, was $301,896 99, showing a saving in expense of $42,512 27, in addition to which is the sum of $8,915 10, (one-half of the proceeds of waste paper, &c., sold during the year,) which, together with $8,915 10 credited to printing account, making the total sum of $17,830 20, has been deposited in the Treasury, as required by law.

JNO. D. DEFREES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 311, 867, 247, 63, 385, 877, 407, 619, 691, 723, 813, 815, 823, 825, 827, 831, 833, 835, 839, 849. *Part II.*—Adjourned without day.

CHAMBERS—SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 26, 36, 44, 45, 47, 50, 53, 56, 57, 59, 67, 80, 82, 84, 88, 91, 111, 114, 120, 129, 133. The general call will commence at No. 141.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has adjourned to the 3d of February next, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Jones. Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 1325, 1475, 1463, 5400½, 1793, 1841, 1351, 1569, 4635, 1833, 980½, 1549, 4364, 491, 1799. *Part II.*—Held by Chief-Justice Robertson. Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 3810, 2140, 1324, 1476, 2138, 2106, 1030, 2252, 2286, 2200, 2292, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Held by Judge Cardozo without a jury.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 34, 63, 64, 28, 31, 91, 94, 101, 102. *Part II.*—Held by Judge Daly. Opens at 11 o'clock.—Equity Calendar.—Nos. 33, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108.

The statement, published in the TIMES of Saturday, that a General Term of the Common Pleas would be held this week for the hearing of equity causes, is erroneous. The equity causes will be held before the Judges sitting in Parts Nos. 1 and 2, as above stated.

Prize—A Novel Case—The Attempt of the Government to Procure Cotton Seed, and the Result—Interesting History of the Transaction.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

The United States vs. *The schooner Reform, her cargo and claimants.*—This is an appeal by the United States from the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, affirming the decree of the District Court dismissing the libel in the case. The libel alleged that the schooner *Reform*, at the date of her seizure, May 9, 1862, was proceeding from the port of Baltimore with her cargo, to that part of the State of Virginia declared by proclamation of the President as being in insurrection against the United States, and prayed that the vessel and cargo be for that cause condemned as forfeited to the government, by virtue of the 5th section of the act of July 13, 1861.

John Bailey interposed a claim for the vessel, and Nicholas G. Penniman presented a claim for the cargo. The answer of the claimants to the libel admitted that at the time of her capture the vessel was proceeding on the voyage alleged, but set forth that the voyage was authorized by the government.

The following are the facts and history of the case, as stated by the government:

This vessel, the schooner *Reform*, Bailey, master and owner, cleared on May 3, 1862, at the Baltimore Custom-house, for Alexandria, Virginia. The manifest, to which was appended an affidavit of the master that it contained a true account of all the articles of the cargo, described the cargo as shipped at Baltimore, and consigned to various parties in Alexandria and Washington. After the seizure the contents of the cargo were examined, and numerous articles, not mentioned in the manifest, were disclosed. Many of these were articles then of peculiar value in the market of a rebel State.

The answer of the claimants admits that the clearance at Baltimore was simulated. The vessel was not bound to Alexandria, nor was any part of the cargo shipped for, or intended to be landed at that port, but both vessel and cargo were in fact bound for some point (Urbanna, as stated,) on the river Rappahannock.

The vessel was seized as she was proceeding out of the harbor of Baltimore, by a revenue cutter, and brought back to her moorings. It is a conceded fact in the case, therefore, that the vessel was conveying wares and merchandise proceeding from a loyal State to that part of the State of Virginia with which commercial intercourse was prohibited by the act of July, 1861. The cargo and the vessel conveying it must be forfeited, unless the allegation of the claimants that they were proceeding on a lawful voyage by the express authority of the government, is established.

A month before the passage of the act of February, 1862, appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of cotton seed for general distribution, Penniman, the claimant of the cargo, agreed with one F. A. Smith, that if he (Smith) would obtain authority from the government to take a cargo of goods into Virginia or North Carolina, and to there sell the same, in order that cotton-seed might be bought with the proceeds of such sale, he (Penniman) would furnish the cargo. Smith repaired to Washington, with a letter of introduction from Maj.-Gen. Dix to the Secretary of the Treasury, and obtained from that officer the following indorsement on his papers:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 18, 1862.
>
> The officers of customs and officers commanding naval and military forces are requested to respect any pass or request of Maj.-Gen. Dix in behalf of Mr. F. A. Smith, named in the within letters, in connection with the objects therein specified.
>
> S. P. CHASE,
> Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Dix, under this authority, issued a pass to Smith, allowing him to take a vessel and cargo to any port in Virginia or North Carolina, and preparations for the voyage were begun by Penniman, under the agreement with Smith before stated. Before they were quite completed, however, the Secretary of the Treasury, fearing that the effect of the above indorsement would be to authorize a violation of the blockade, directed the authority given to Gen. Dix, in connection with the plans of Smith and Penniman, to be revoked, and it was accordingly recalled.

The result was that Gen. Dix compelled Smith to return the pass which he had received, and thus the first voyage of the series, ostensibly in search of cotton seed, was broken up. Mr. Smith retires from the scene. Penniman, however, remains till the end of the drama.

In February, 1862, Congress passed an act in these words:

> "*Be it enacted*, &c., That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,000 for the purchase of cotton seed, and $1,000 for the purchase of tobacco seed, under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Interior, for general distribution, provided the said cotton seed shall be purchased from places where cotton is grown as far north as practicable."

The first movement toward bringing this act into operation was made by William L. Hodge, of Washington, who early in March, 1862, seems to have seen the Secretary of the Treasury, and applied to him for a license under the act to bring cotton-seed from Virginia to Baltimore. The license was drawn up and signed by the Secretary giving the authority, but only on condition that Hodge would execute a bond in $20,000, conditioned that the vessel employed should not transport to or from Baltimore or Virginia any goods or supplies other than those required for the crew for the trip, or in any way aid and comfort the rebels; and further, that one-half the cotton-seed to be obtained should be furnished to the Interior Department at cost. Hodge did not accept this license, and it is submitted that the reason is obvious. The conditions were too hard, and not to be thought of. This was on the 7th March.

Application was then made to the Department of the Interior for authority to trade with the South, and on the 8th of March Mr. Hodge obtained from the head of that department a letter authorizing him "to procure a cargo of cotton-seed in Virginia and bring it to Baltimore." Nothing was said in this letter about transporting merchandise to Virginia or selling it there; but Mr. Hodge supposing, as claimed, that the letter authorized the taking a cargo of goods into that State for the purpose of sale, engaged the present claimant, Penniman, "to supply the cargo for such voyage and to execute the said authority, upon the condition of receiving a portion of the profits expected to be derived therefrom." Thus Mr. Penniman appears for the second time in the character of a trader with the enemy's country.

He at once, on the receipt by Mr. Hodge of the above-mentioned authority, proceeded to fit out a schooner, the *Joe Hunter*, and to load her with a cargo of assorted merchandise for Fredericksburgh, Va. Instead of clearing for that place, she took out a falsified clearance for a port on the eastern shore of Virginia.

On her arrival at Fredericksburgh the cargo was sold to the rebels, but no cotton-seed was found; and in its stead a cargo of tobacco was taken on board, which was brought back to Baltimore and sold by the claimant. The claimant realized the profits of the outward and return voyages, but the government secured no "cotton-seed for general distribution."

No communication was had, it seems, with the Secretary of the Interior informing him of the result of this professed attempt to get the seed, and asking authority to renew the effort. But the claimant immediately set about the preparations for another voyage. This time the present schooner, the *Reform*, was fitted out. A cargo similar to the first was put on board of her, containing many things not mentioned on the manifest. The manifest was sworn to by the master as a true statement of the contents of the cargo. A clearance was obtained for Alexandria, and on the 3d of May the *Reform* sailed on a destination to Urbanna, near the mouth of the Rappahannock. She was arrested, as has been seen, before she got out of the harbor of Baltimore. Before the *Reform* sailed Mr. Hodge applied to the Navy Department for protection to that vessel from officers in command of men-of-war controlling the Chesapeake Bay. The Secretary of the Navy endorsed upon the letter of the Secretary of the Interior an order to naval officers to respect the letter, and to afford "protection in waters under their control and jurisdiction inside the capes of Chesapeake Bay." The letter, with this endorsement, was handed over to Penniman by Hodge, to whom the latter thus wrote: "In carrying out the arrangement between you and I, you will, of course, strictly conform to the limits assigned by Secretary Welles to the waters under federal jurisdiction, which will allow you to enter several Virginia rivers, including the Rappahannock," &c.

Neither the letter of the Secretary of the Interior nor the endorsement of the Secretary of the Navy were thought sufficient to warrant an application to the Collector of Baltimore for a clearance to the Rappahannock; and on both occasions the parties deemed it wise to resort to false clearances and false papers to elude the officers of the Custom-house.

The cause seems to have been heard by the District and Circuit Courts, mainly upon the libel and the answer of the claimants, no oral testimony having been taken in the case by either party, and but little documentary evidence being introduced.

The government submits the following points in support of the proposition that the judgment below should be reversed:

I. That the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of February 13, 1862, extended simply to the "purchase," through necessary agents, of cotton-seed in, and its removal from, those portions of the cotton-growing States which were occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and which, by such occupation and control, were excepted by the President's proclamation of August 16, 1861, from the general prohibition of trade and the general character of insurrectionary districts.

II. That if the seed might lawfully be purchased in other places than those above described, the Secretary of the Interior had no authority under the act to permit or license the transportation of merchandise from a loyal State to any section of a State declared and being in insurrection against the United States, in order that the same might be there sold, and with the proceeds of such sale a cargo of cotton-seed might be there purchased.

III. That the Secretary of the Interior, by his letter of March 8, 1862, to William L. Hodge, did not authorize, and did not intend to authorize him, or any one, to transport, for the purposes that have been mentioned, a cargo of merchandise to that section of the State of Virginia with which commercial intercourse was prohibited under the statute of July 13, 1861.

If the Court should be of opinion that the foregoing propositions are not sustainable in law, and should differently interpret the statute of 1862 and the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, then it is contended:

IV. That the permission and license granted by the Secretary of the Interior to William L. Hodge, "to procure a cargo of cotton-seed in Virginia and bring it to Baltimore," cannot extend to the protection of the property of the present claimants, the vessel and cargo now before the court.

V. That one voyage from Baltimore to Virginia having been prosecuted by the claimants under the permission granted by the Secretary, that permission was exhausted, and, not having been renewed by competent authority, cannot avail to protect the property engaged in the present voyage from forfeiture.

VI. That the protection of the license of the Secretary of the Interior was forfeited by *mala-fides* and *fraud* practiced by the claimants.

VII. The indorsement of the Secretary of the Navy on the letter of the Interior Department cannot avail the claimants in this proceeding.

These points were elaborated at great length.

On behalf of the claimant it was urged:

I. That commercial intercourse with the States formerly in insurrection being no longer unlawful, and there being no reservation in any act of Congress, nor in any proclamation of the President, whereby a liability for former violations of the law is continued and preserved, no condemnation of the vessel and cargo can now take place.

II. That, by the construction of the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase cotton-seed, and requiring him to purchase it from places where cotton is grown as far North as practicable, the Secretary was authorized to send to Virginia for the same, that being, in fact, the only place which answered the designation in the act.

III. That the act of Congress conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior the duty of performing a judicial act, and he having performed the act, (whether the Court may agree with him in his interpretation of the act of Congress or not,) the citizen who confided in that interpretation, and put his property at risk in accordance with it, is not liable to have it confiscated, especially in a case where the wrong was arrested and was never consummated.

James Speed, Attorney-General, and J. Hubley Ashton, assistant, for the government; Wm. Price, W. J. Thayer and Geo. W. Dobbin for claimants.

Authority of Indian Agents to Pledge the Public Credit for Supplies—Claim for Supplies Furnished by John C. Fremont—Executive Powers.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief-Justice Casey Presiding.

John S. Jackson et al. vs. *The United States.*—In 1849 and 1850, the Indians in California becoming troublesome, the President appointed three Commissioners, who had formerly been Indian agents, to proceed to California and hold treaties with the hostile tribes, and arrange a peace with them. The Commissioners proceeded into the Indian country, and made treaties and compacts whereby the Indians consented to relinquish their lands and to remove upon limited tracts known as "reserves," on condition of their being fed in their new location until they could feed themselves. The Indians entered into these treaties under the actual pressure of military force—some after defeat in battle, and all under a threat of extermination if they refused, as appeared from the report of the Commissioners. All these Indians were in the district of one Adam Johnston, a sub-agent appointed by the Commissioners, and were especially placed in his charge. They had not the means of support or of subsisting themselves on the reserves, the compulsory means adopted to make them go upon the reserves having mostly destroyed their stores of food. The treaties as made by the Commissioners were approved by the department; and in the Fall of 1851 it became necessary for Johnston, as alleged by the claimants, to provide food for the Indians, in accordance with the terms of the treaties. Under this necessity, and as claimed, using all prudence, Johnston purchased large quantities of supplies—beef cattle and flour—of Col. John C. Fremont, (which the government claims were never delivered,) and gave him in part payment therefor several drafts drawn by Johnston upon the Secretary of the Interior, and in favor of Fremont, amounting altogether to the sum of $20,000. Upon presentation of these drafts at the Interior Department, they were not accepted by the secretary, and were protested for such non-acceptance. The drafts were indorsed by Col. Fremont to Mickle & Co., and by Mickle & Co. to the present claimants; but it does not appear from the papers in the case whether they were indorsed to the present claimants before or after their protest for non-acceptance. The claimants admit that the supplies for which these drafts were drawn were not delivered to Johnston, but allege that they were to be delivered to his order, and were subsequently delivered to his successor, and dealt out to the Indians as needed; that they were delivered according to contract to the proper officers of the government, and were actually used for the purposes for which they were ordered. It is also contended, on the part of the claimants, that the Commissioners had full power to act, and that Johnston was authorized to make the contracts for the supplies, inasmuch as the Indians had to be provided with food to prevent outbreaks and violence, and it having been especially stipulated by the Commissioners in the treaty that they should be fed. It is further urged that in such cases of peril the Executive has the necessary power to pledge the public credit for the public welfare, and that all these acts having been done in pursuance of Executive authority, and in accordance with the obligations of treaty, they were lawfully done, and the contracts were binding upon the government.

The government contends that Johnston derived no authority from the Commissioners acting under the act of Congress providing for their appointment, to make any contracts supplying the Indians with food; that the Commissioners had no power to make such contracts themselves, and could not, therefore, confer any such authority on Johnston; that they not only did not confer upon him any such authority, but expressly disapproved of his acts, as would be seen from the record in the case.

It is submitted further that Johnston was the agent of the United States only for the purposes indicated in the following provisions of the act authorizing his appointment:

> "And it shall be the general duty of Indian agents and sub-agents to manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians within their respective agencies, agreeably to law; to obey all legal instructions given to them by the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and to carry into effect such regulations as may be presented by the President."

Nor had the Commissioners any power to make contracts. Their whole duty was "to hold treaties with the various Indian tribes in the State of California;" and with the signing of the treaties which they were authorized to make, their functions as Commissioners were determined; and for any action on their part designed to give practical effect to those treaties, there was no authority in their commission. It results, therefore, if Johnston had no right to make these contracts, either as sub-Indian agent or under the authority of said Commissioners, then he had no right to draw the drafts with which to make the payment required by said contracts. He drew these drafts, not in virtue of any authority which he derived from the department upon which they were drawn, but in virtue of the authority which he claimed to possess to make these contracts; his power to draw these drafts (depending only upon his right to make these contracts) is gone when it is shown that his power to make these did not exist.

Nor is the claimants' case at all aided by his attempt to show that the supplies purchased by Johnston from Fremont were actually delivered to an agent of the United States, and by that agent distributed to the Indians, and that therefore there was a good and sufficient consideration for these drafts. If this agent could not make an express contract for these supplies by which the United States would be bound, then none can be implied from their delivery to, and use by, the United States; for the law will not raise an implied contract where there exists no legal right to make an express one.

The claimants profess to be the holders of these drafts as indorsers in good faith, and for a valuable consideration. All persons dealing with a public agent, whose authority is limited by law, are bound to take notice of the extent of the authority of such agent. If the agent has exceeded his authority in signing the name of his principal to a note, the note will be void as to the principal, even in the hands of a *bona fide* holder.

As to the circumstances of the case and the power of the Executive to act, the following language used by Judge Loring in another case, was invoked in this:

> "The circumstances of the case are claimed to be, that a strife, destructive of life and property, and threatening the peace of the country, was raging in the State of California, and the question is, whether to end this strife, by separating the parties to it, the Executive could use the means these Commissioners used, of pledging the credit of the United States.
>
> The constitution gives to the Executive no such power in terms, and the provisions and purpose of the constitution preclude its implication. The power in the Executive to pledge the credit of the country would render nugatory the provision of the constitution that 'no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law,' and would baffle the extended purposes of that provision. The power, if implied to any degree, must be to every degree, and would place the resources of the country at the disposal of the Executive, and this would change the operation of the government which the constitution expressly makes. Admitting, therefore, all the plaintiffs' claim, that the department charged with the management of Indian affairs approved the policy of the Commissioners, and adopted its consequences, yet that gave to the Commissioners no power to pledge the credit of the United States; such a power belongs exclusively to the Congress of the United States."

Henry Webster and Carlisle McPherson, for claimants; John J. Weed, Assistant Solicitor, for the government.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 20, 1866.

$21,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Coup. '64......	101⅞	100 Erie Railroad......	90
12,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R. '65	101¾	100 do............	89⅞
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68....R.	120	1400 do............	89½
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	92⅞	500 do............	89⅝
10,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Second Series..	98⅞	75 Erie R. Pref..........	86⅛
9,000 U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue......	98⅞	100 Hudson River R...	103⅞
11,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan........	99¼	200 do............	104
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....	88⅞	500 Reading R..........	101⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s........	77	100 do............	101⅝
10,000 do............	77⅛	500 do..........b30	101⅝
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer....	26⅝	200 do..........s30	101⅛
10,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	95⅞	500 do............c	101⅛
21,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	100 Mar. & C. 1st P...b60	50
2,000 Del., L. & W. 1st.	98	100 M. S. & N. I..........	71⅛
3,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73	100 do............	71⅛
3,000 Chic. & A. 1st M.	93	3500 do............	71
2,000 do............	93½	500 do............	70⅞
5,000 M. & Mo. L. G. Bs..	50	400 do............	70⅞
500 Chi. & Al. In. B.	88	500 do............	71
5,000 Mariposa 1st M..	48	300 do............	71⅛
8 Am. Exchange Bk.	111	100 do..........s60	69⅞
5 do............	111½	100 do..........s30	70⅞
200 Mariposa Min......	13⅛	105 Panama R..........	240
500 do............	14	50 Ill. Cen. R..........	127
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	90 do............	126
54 Cen. National B'k..	108	200 do............	125
34 Del. & Hud. C....	136	5000 Cleve. & Pitts......	86
100 Cen. Coal Co......	45	2000 do............	86⅛
300 Cumb. Coal Pr......	45½	1800 do............	86⅛
200 do............	45⅞	1500 do............	86⅛
500 do............	45⅞	2000 do............	86
1400 do............	46	2200 do............	85⅞
100 do..........b30	46	400 Chic. & N. W......	32
75 Western U. Tel....	51	800 do............	32⅛
50 do............	51⅛	1000 do............	32⅛
100 do............	52	500 do..........s15	32
100 Mariposa Pref..b30	19	500 Chi. & N.W. Pr......	57⅛
100 N. Y. Cen..........	93	600 do............	57⅛
100 do..........b15	93⅛	800 Chi. & R. I..........	102⅛
600 do............	93⅛	400 do............	102⅛
208 do............	93⅛	300 do..........s10	102⅛
200 do............	93⅛	20 P., Ft. W. & C......	95
285 do............	93⅛	500 do............	95⅛
		100 T. H. & Alt. Pr......	67
		100 do............	68
		100 T. H. & Al. R......	33
		200 Cleve. & Tol......	[illegible]

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Sec. Ser......	98⅝	1200 Mich. S. & N. I. R..	70⅝
10,000 do............	98⅝	200 Chi. & R. I..........	102⅛
400 Canton Co..........	45	1000 Cleve. & Pitts......	87½
100 Cumb. Coal Pr......	46½	400 do............	87⅛
100 Pacific M. S. Co. s60	188	600 do..........s3	87
100 do............	188	500 do............	86⅝
300 N. Y. Cen. R........	93¼	200 do..........s10	86⅝
100 Erie Railroad......	89⅝	2700 do............	87
100 do............	89⅝	500 P., Ft. & Chi......	95⅛
200 Hud. Riv. R....b30	104	200 do............	95⅛
200 do............	103⅝	100 do............	95¼
200 Reading R..........	101⅛	11 do............	95⅜

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62........	103¼	100 At. Mail S. Co......	105
10,000 U. States 7-30s, First Series....	99	50 Pac. Mail Scrip......	170
500 do...Sec. Ser.	98⅞	150 do............	160
15,000 do............	98⅞	500 Reading R......s30	101
6,000 do...3d Ser...	98⅞	400 do............	101⅞
5,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan........	99¼	300 P., F. W. & C........	95¼
100 Cum. Coal Pr......	46½	100 do..........s10	95
500 do..........b10	46¾	200 do............	95⅜
100 do..........b15	46¾	300 Mich. S. & N. I....	70½
300 do............	46	1500 do............	70⅝
300 do..........b30	46¼	500 do............	70⅞
400 Erie R........x-d.	85¼	500 do..........b30	70⅝
200 do............	85¼	600 do..........s3	70⅝
100 do..........s10	85	200 Cleve. & P..........	86
1500 do............	85	2000 do............	85
500 do..........s30	84	600 do............	85⅛
200 do............	84⅞	2500 do............	85
1000 do............	84⅞	500 do............	85⅛
100 do............	84⅞	200 Chic. & N. W......	31⅞
500 do..........s15	84	200 Chic. & N. W. P....	57⅛
		100 do............	57⅜
		200 do..........s15	57¼
		200 Chic. & Rk. Is......	102⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wolf C. D. C........	90	200 Reading R......s3	101⅞
400 New-York Cen....c	93	200 do............c	101⅞
100 do............	93	100 Cumb. Coal........	45
100 do..........s3	92½	10 do............	40
100 Erie Railroad......	89⅛	200 Schuylkill Coal....	16
200 do............	89⅝	100 do..........s3	16
300 do............	89⅜	300 Clev. & P. x-d......	84⅞
200 do............	89⅛	300 do............	85
100 do............c	89⅛	300 do............c	85
500 M. So. & N. I........	70⅛	200 do............	85¼
1000 do............	70⅛	200 do..........s3	85⅛
600 do............c	70½	1000 do............	85⅛
200 do..........s3	70½	300 do............c	85½
200 do............	70⅞	400 do..........s3	85⅜
300 do............	70½	1300 do............	85⅜
200 do............	70⅞	600 do..........s3	85⅞
200 do..........s3	70½	200 do............	85⅞
500 do............	71	1600 do............	86
200 do..........s3	71	200 do..........b30	86
900 do............	71¼	300 Chic. & R. I......c	102¼
400 do............	71⅜	100 Chi. & N. W........	31⅞
2500 do............	71⅜	900 Chi. & N.W. Prf....c	57⅛
800 do..........s3	71⅜	300 P., F. W. & C.....x-d	95⅞
300 do..........s3	71⅜		
400 do............c	71½		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Erie Railroad......	89¼	1200 Schuylkill Coal....	16
500 do............c	89¼	200 do..........s3	16
500 do..........b3	89¼	100 Ill. Cen. R..........	125
100 do............c	89⅞	1200 Clev. & P. x-d......	88
300 Reading R........c	101¼	2100 do............	88¼
100 Mich. S. & N. I....	70⅛	200 do..........s3	88¼
200 do..........s3	70½	200 do............	88¼
200 do............	70⅞	1000 do............c	88⅛
900 do............	70⅝	400 do..........s3	88½
400 do..........s3	70⅞	400 do............c	88
200 do............c	70⅛	200 do............	88½
700 do..........b3	70⅝	100 Chic. & N.W........	32
500 do..........s10	70⅛	100 P., F. W. & C. x-d..b3	95¼
200 do............	70⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 New-York Cen....	93	300 Chic. & N. W........	31⅝
200 M. S. & N. I. R....	70⅝	200 do..........s3	31⅛
100 do..........s3	70½	600 do..........b3	31⅜
700 Cleve. & P......x-d.	86	300 Chi. & N. W. P....s3	57
100 Reading R..........	101¼	200 do..........s3	57⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 22—A. M.

The trade movements of the past week were quite large. The import entries nearly six and a half millions, of which $3,902,000 in foreign goods. The customs duties paid during the week were $2,756,000, which would indicate that about five and a half millions of foreign dry goods and general merchandise were passed through the Custom-house and placed in store in preparation for the Spring trade. The domestic exports of the week were something over five millions. The specie exports are still confined to the gold and silver bullion, received in bars from California, of which we had a very prompt arrival by the *Henry Chauncey* on Friday. The price of gold varied but slightly through the week, although there was some talk on Saturday of the adverse influence of the advanced rates of interest in England on the Exchanges. One of the London financial authorities intimates that the renewal of active trade and credits with the United States is partly, if not mainly, the cause of the drain on the Bank of England. But it is not pointed out how this can be helped so long as our cotton continues to command 20d.@21d. sterling in Liverpool. It is known on this side that a large portion of the recent heavy shipments from New-Orleans, Mobile and New-York to Liverpool have been drawn against only to the extent of 11d.@13d., and the balances to be drawn upon as sales are realized are not likely to relieve the English money market so far as our trade is concerned. Such relief may come in the Spring, when the American consignments of Manchester, Glasgow, and other manufacturing districts, are sold in this market and remitted for. We apprehend that the continued demand for, and increasing confidence in, our government stocks on the Continent, and to no inconsiderable extent in Great Britain itself, where the leading papers are paying the highest tributes of praise and admiration to our financial system and prospects, have no small bearing on the high price of money. In Germany they take the lead of all other foreign securities, and at present prices pay a larger gold interest, with a greater certainty of the liquidation of the principal, than most others.

The import entries for the past week, including the dry goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,450,683, as against the total entries of $2,169,904 same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $5,003,593 against $4,064,395 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $695,894 against $329,833 same week last year. The customs for the week are $2,756,527. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 30,874 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,448.

The gold value of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July........	$18,908,198	Dec. 2........	$5,143,622
August........	24,293,536	Dec. 9........	3,344,056
September........	22,480,272	Dec. 16........	6,754,248
Oct........	23,056,733	Dec. 23........	6,463,578
Nov. 4........	5,375,128	Dec. 30........	5,728,178
Nov. 11........	6,174,655	Jan. 6........	4,103,466
Nov. 18........	5,807,735	Jan. 13........	4,871,730
Nov. 25........	6,793,221	Jan. 20........	6,450,683
Total to date since July 1........			$155,749,053
Against same time last year........			86,496,981
Increase since July 1........			$69,252,072

The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are:

July........	$12,812,075	Dec. 6........	$5,618,019
August........	14,681,077	Dec. 13........	4,810,189
September........	13,028,314	Dec. 20........	5,449,445
October........	21,272,243	Dec. 27........	3,076,073
Nov. 8........	6,127,156	Jan. 3........	6,054,981
Nov. 15........	6,415,566	Jan. 10........	4,091,557
Nov. 22........	5,022,750	Jan. 17........	5,003,593
Nov. 29........	3,840,220		
Total to date since July 1........			$117,303,258
Same date last fiscal year........			134,715,250
Decrease since July 1........			$17,411,992
Gold, Jan. 20, 1866........			138⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, Jan. 20, 1865........			207⅞ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange worked with rather more confidence during the week, and near the close the short sellers of Cleveland & Pittsburg, who put out their contracts week before last and up to Thursday of last week, by the tens of thousands of shares, at 80@77½, were brought up rather suddenly, and made haste to pay 88c. @90c. ₱ share cash on Saturday to make good their deliveries. There were also indications that other railways, sold heavily short, at low figures, will soon follow.

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July........	$728,986	Dec. 2........	$95,974
August........	1,554,398	Dec. 9........	490,936
September........	2,494,973	Dec. 16........	1,420,924
October........	2,516,226	Dec. 23........	463,389
Nov. 4........	92,700	Dec. 30........	263,904
Nov. 11........	196,400	Jan. 6........	554,057
Nov. 18........	1,010,485	Jan. 13........	840,503
Nov. 25........	723,516	Jan. 20........	695,874
Total to date, since July 1........			$13,986,235
Same date last fiscal year........			23,332,573
Decrease since July 1........			$9,396,338

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1865, are:

July........	$1,092,804	Dec. 2........	$2,519,988
August........	1,861,206	Jan. 2........	876,297
September........	2,027,144	Jan. 12........	885,610
October........	2,479,087	Jan. 19........	802,356
November........	1,852,873		
Total since July 1........			$13,591,146
Same date last fiscal year........			7,541,759
Increase since July 1........			$6,049,387

The customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July........	$9,903,190	July........	$5,714,387
August........	13,190,406	August........	454,575
September........	13,037,062	September........	4,117,419
October........	11,064,409	October........	5,885,803
November........	10,138,601	November........	4,243,786
December........	8,378,385	December........	2,723,684
January 6........	2,107,341	January 6........	3,597,240
January 13........	2,334,695	January 13........	1,130,789
January 20........	2,756,537		
Total........	$72,915,570	Total........	$27,927,683

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin........	139@138⅛
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years........	104⅛@103⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years........	93⅞@93
New-York Central........	94@93
New-York and Erie........	89⅞ with div.@86⅛ ex div.
Rock Island........	104@102⅛
Michigan Southern........	69⅞@71⅛@70⅝
Michigan Central........	105@105
Illinois Central........	126@126
Hudson River........	105@104
Cleveland and Pittsburgh........	78⅛@90@86⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago........	95⅞@95¼
Chicago and Northwestern........	32⅜@31⅜
Almaden Quicksilver........	41⅝@41⅛
Mariposa Gold........	13@13⅛
Cumberland........	45@46⅛
Reading........	102⅞@101⅞
Northwestern Preferred........	58⅞@57
Canton Land Co........	43⅞@44⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates........	26⅛@26

The stock market opened Saturday at the early board steady in prices. Between boards there was considerable activity, especially on Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The stock opened at 85⅞, and sold up to 90 for cash delivery. Later in the day sales were made at 84, closing at about 84½. Erie opened at 90; sold in the afternoon at 84½, ex-dividend. After the 3 o'clock board there was considerable demand, and the price rose to 87, closing at 86½.

Gold continued at about Friday's prices, opening at 138⅞, sold up to 139, closing at 138⅞. The total shipment of specie and bullion for the week is $695,894; of which $462,874 in gold bars, and $154,135 in silver bars.

At 5 o'clock the market was very irregular. Closing prices stood about as follows, as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s........	93⅛	93	Northwest........	31⅛	31⅞
U. S. 5-20s........	103⅞	103⅝	N. West Pref........	57⅛	57
U. S. 7.30s........	99⅛	99	Rock Island........	102⅛	102¼
N. Y. Central........	93⅛	93⅛	Fort Wayne........	95⅛	95⅜
Erie........	90⅛	*86⅛	Cumb'land Coal........	44⅛	46⅛
Hudson........	104⅛	104	Quicksilver........	41⅛	41⅛
Reading........	101	101⅝	Mariposa........	13⅛	13⅛
Mich. Southern........	70⅛	70⅝	Canton........	44	44⅝
Illinois Central........	126	126	Ohio Certificates........	25⅝	26
Pittsburgh........	83⅛	84⅛	American Gold........	138⅞	138⅜
Prairie du Chien........	96	96	Bills on London........	108⅝	108⅝

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the city bank shares:

Merchants'........	110½	Market........	110
America........	134	Shoe and Leather........	102½
Tradesmen's........	130	Corn Exchange........	117
Leather Manufact's........	175	St. Nicholas........	104
State of New-York........	104½	Marine........	140
Commerce........	100	Commonwealth........	100
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n........	100	Atlantic........	100
Broadway........	225	Importers' & Traders'........	100
Ocean........	93	Park........	140
American Exchange........	111	Manufac. & Merch'ts........	100
Pacific........	160	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k........	114
Chatham........	130	Central National........	107
Bank of the Republic........	111	First National........	210
Hanover........	108	Fourth National........	97½
Irving........	107	Ninth National........	107
Metropolitan........	120½		

And the following for the railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883........	91½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M........	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887........	92	Han. & St. Jos. L. G........	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est........	89	Del. L. & W. 1st M........	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........	102½	Del. L. & W. 2d M........	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con........	103½	Gal. & Chic. Ext........	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79........	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund........	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83........	98	N. J. Central 1st M........	102½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880........	94	N. J. Central 2d M........	103
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72........	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d........	92½
Mich. C. nw 1st M. 8's 82........	110½	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort........	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts........	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort........	73
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds........	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M........	50
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c........	95	Chic. & Alton S. F........	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875........	107	Chic. & Al. 1st M........	93½
Alton & T. H. 1st M........	91	Chi. & Alt. Income........	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf........	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds........	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in........	76	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M........	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F........	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st M........	84

Government bonds and notes were quiet and a fraction lower early in the day, under the depressing influence of the foreign news, but rallied through the day on fresh investment demand. At the close, the offerings were moderate at the going rates, while the inquiry was fair.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,981,174 93—including for Customs, $266,000; on account of Loan, $743,000; Coin certificates, $407,000. Payments, $726,138 46. Balance, $84,181,069 76.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce have been: 2,175 bbls. Flour, 181 bbls. Whisky, 55 bbls. Corn Meal, 6,100 sacks Corn Meal, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 12,700 bushels Corn, 17,800 bushels Oats, 125 bushels Rye, 1,090 bushels Seeds, 100 pkgs. Ashes, 672 bbls. Pork, 272 pkgs. Cut Meats, 757 pkgs. 631 kegs Lard, 303 Dressed Hogs, 3,466 bales Cotton.

ASHES—The market is firm and the inquiries fair. Sales at $7 50@$7 75 for Pots, and $10 50@$11 for Pearls.

COTTON—The market has been very dull and heavy, and prices are lower, closing nominal at 50c. for Middlings. Sales of about 350 bales.

COFFEE—Prices are firm for Rio and the demand still very fair. Sales of 3,300 bags, ex *Bravo*, on private terms, and 1,500 bags reported to be sold in Philadelphia. Other kinds steady, but quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, and is again lower, the decline being 10c.@15c. on the low, and 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. on the medium and high grades, closing dull and drooping. The sales are 4,200 bbls. at $6 80@$7 20 for Superfine State; $7 70@$7 90 for Extra State; $8@$8 30 for Fancy State; $7 80@$8 10 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 30@$8 75 for Shipping Ohio; $8 80@$11 for trade and family brands; $11 10 @$15 for St. Louis Extras. Buckwheat Flour is easier and dull at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs. Canadian Flour is only in limited demand, and prices of the low grades are 10c. lower. Sales of 200 bbls. at $7 80@$8 10 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 20@$11 for trade and family Extras. Southern Flour is also very heavy and dull, but in prices we have no change to note; sales of 300 bbls. at $9 10@$10 40 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 50@$15 50 for trade and family brands. Rye Flour is dull but prices are without change; sales of 50 bbls. at $5@$6. Corn Meal is quiet but steady; sales of 50 bbls. at $4 25 for Jersey.

GRAIN—Our Wheat market is devoid of activity, and in the absence of sales, prices are nominally lower. The unfavorable news from Europe and the inclement weather checked business; however, buyers and sellers are still wide apart in their views. Barley and Barley Malt is dull, and prices are unsettled; we heard of no sales. Oats are easier, the business being confined to small parcels at the railroad depot; we quote nominally as follows: Unsound Western at 40c.@44½c.; State at 53c.@56c.; Jersey and Southern at 52c.@54c. Rye is dull and heavy; the sales are 1,000 bushels State on private terms. Corn is less active and easier under unfavorable news from Europe; the sales are 24,000 bushels, including unsound at 80c.@82c.; Western Mixed at 85c.@86c. in store, and 87½c.@88c. afloat, and Jersey Yellow at 83c.@85c. on the pier, and 88c. delivered.

HAY—The market is very dull indeed; the inclement weather checks business. In prices there is no change, but the tendency is downward; sales at 75c. @80c. for shipping, and 80c.@85c. for retail lots.

HOPS—There still prevails a good demand for home consumption, and prices are well sustained. We quote at from 20c.@70c. as to growth and quality.

HIDES—We have no special change to note in the price of Dry Hides since our last. Importers, however, are very firm in their views, and generally demand an advance. The business has been to a moderate extent. We quote, in gold, as follows (usual selections:) Buenos Ayres and Montevideo at 19c.@21c.; Rio Grande, 17c.@18c.; Orinoco, 17c.; California 18c. @18½c. In Wet Salted Hides a fair business was done for home use. The supply is small and very firmly held. We quote, in gold, at 9c.@9½c. for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, and 9½c.@9½c. for California. Upper Leather Stock is firm, but the market is quiet; sales, in currency, at 26c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kip. Calcutta Hides are without change, and are dull for both cows and buffaloes. The week's receipts have been 68,753 bales; sales 32,578 bales, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 4,000 Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., at 20c., gold, usual selection; 9,500 Montevideo, to arrive, 21 lbs., at 18½c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 2,300 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 17½c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 Aspinwall, 17@19 lbs., at 15c., gold, usual selection; 1,100 Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., private terms; 300 West Indies, 20 lbs., private terms; 728 Savanilla dry salted, 25 lbs., at 13c., currency, as they run; 1,700 Texas, 22@26 lbs., private terms; 1,650 Southern, 15@16 lbs., private terms; 4,200 wet salted California, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 4,000 wet salted New-Orleans, 50@70 lbs., at 11½c.@11½c., cash, as they run; 1,500 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., at 13c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 400 Slaughter Ox, 50 lbs., at 9½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 222,100 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 293,300); 3,100 Wet Salted do., and 140 bales East India Hides, viz.: 55,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 16,000 California, 24,000 Rio Grande, 33,000 Orinoco, 5,000 Porto Cabello, 9,600 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,600 Honduras, &c.; 5,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 3,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,000 Chili and Peru, 1,000 Maracaibo, 2,000 Savanilla, &c.; 3,500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,000 Para and Maranham, 17,000 Texas, 32,000 African Kips, 1,500 East Indies Common, 140 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 3,100 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres.

LIME—Rockland is dull at $1 70 for Common, and $2 for Lump; small sales.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled quiet throughout the week under a limited demand from any section. Prices, in the absence of sales, are without quotable change, though holders manifest considerable firmness. The receipts from the tanneries foot up 40,000 Sides for the week, slightly increasing the stock, which is still very moderate. Oak Tanned is also in small request at unchanged rates. Rough Upper is in moderate inquiry at full figures." We quote: SOLE: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37½c. @38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 31c. @35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ₱ lb. The inquiry for Hemlock Sole has been only moderate, but prices are without change, though holders manifest considerable firmness under a moderate stock. French and American Calf Skins are without special change.

MOLASSES—A moderate business is doing at former figures. Sales of 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 80c., and 60 bbls. New-Orleans at $1 10@$1 25.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine is dull, but steady; small sales at 97c.@$1 02½. Common Resin is freely offered at $5 50, without finding buyers; other kinds are nominally the same as last quoted. Tar is dull at $3@$4 for Domestic and Foreign.

OILS—Linseed is firm at $1 43 ₱ $1 44. Fish Oils are quiet and prices are nominal. Lard and Red Oils are inactive but steady.

PETROLEUM—Is lower and very dull; small sales of Crude at 33½c.@34c., and Refined, in bond, at 55c. @56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and easier and irregular, closing, however, with more firmness. For future deliveries sales of 4,250 bbls. New Mess at $29 62½@$30 seller January; $30 buyer do.; $29 25 seller February; and $29 25@$29 50 seller last half do. Sales cash and regular are 6,000 bbls. at $28 50 @$28 75 for old Mess; $29 50@$30 12½ for new do.; and $22 for new Prime. Beef is steady and in fair demand; sales of 250 bbls. at $11@$14 for old plain Mess; $16@$19 for new do.; $13@$16 for old Extra, and $20@$24 for new do. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams are scarce and firm; sales of 100 bbls. in lots, at $40@$41. Cut Meats are dull and nominal for Shoulders, but Hams are in demand and higher; sales of 300 pkgs at 17½c.@18c. for Pickled Hams, Green Hams from block at 16½c., and Rough Sides at 14c. Bacon is quiet; we have no sales to note. Dressed Hogs are without change. We quote at 12½c.@12½c. for Western, and 13c. for city. Lard is dull and prices are somewhat unsettled. We note sales of 430 pkgs. at 17½c.@17½c. for No. 1; 17½c.@17½c. for City; and 18½c. for Western, and choice in bbls. at 18½c. Some sales were reported at 18c., seller February.

RICE—We hear of no sales. Prices are nominally unchanged.

SKINS—The demand for Deer continues active, at unchanged rates. Sales embrace parcels of Central American and California at full figures. We quote: Honduras, 67½c.; San Juan, 60c.@62c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 65c.; Porto C. and Barcelona, 50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c., in gold, ₱ lb. For Goat there has been an improved demand from manufacturers, nearly clearing the market of available stock. Sales embrace about 200 bales Mexican, part at 50c., gold; 87 bales East India, ex. *C. A. Littlefield*, and sundry small lots of Curacoa, on private terms; 108 bales East India, per *Kit Carson*, were sold previous to arrival, and have since been partly resold.

SUGARS—There has been a fair business doing in raws, but the market is very weak and prices are easier, closing at not more than 11½c.@11½c. for fair to good refining. Sales of 100 hhds. at 10½c.@12½c. for Cuba, and 2,324 boxes Havana at 10½c.@13c., mainly at 12c., averaging about No. 11½, and rumored to be even a higher number. Refined are dull and nominal.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is only in limited demand, but prices are without change, closing heavy at 12½c.@13½c. Timothy Seed is moderately active at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ bushel. Rough Flax Seed is dull. The supply is not large. Sales of 700 bushels at $2 80@$2 95 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is easier, and dull at $3 50 in Boston and $3 55 here. Bombay is inactive and nominal at $3 55.

TALLOW—The inquiry continues good, but there is no change to note in prices. Sales of 175,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c. for Western, and 13c. for city.

WHISKY—The market is less active but steady; sales of 40 bbls. at $2 28 for Western.

FREIGHTS—Are dull. The engagements to Liverpool are 21,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@5d.; 500 bales Cotton at 3-8d.@7-16d.; 150 hhds. Tallow, at 15s. To London, 100 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d., and 300 bags Cloverseed at 17s. 6d.

FOR SALE.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
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Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

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Parties desirous of lots or cottages upon or near the sea-shore, with superior views and fine bathing, at the west end of the Branch, and in the circle of all the extensive private improvements now being made at the highest points upon the Branch, will apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF the late Samuel Howland, Esq., located in Westchester County, about 1½ mile inland from Dobbs' Ferry Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is large and very comfortable, and has hot and cold water thoroughly distributed through it; bath, water-closets, &c. The garden is large, walks graveled and flagged with stone; flowers and shrubbery numerous and in great variety; capacious greenhouse, several grape-houses, large stables and carriage-houses; fine lawn and large old shades; a large pond filled with trout; and attached to and connected with the mansion is a farm of 300 acres, in a high state of cultivation; numerous and large barns, sheds, rick, oat-houses, farmer's and gardener's houses, flouring-mill, saw-mill, and machinery of the most approved kind. Store and several dwellings on the estate for rent. The farm is fenced, and surrounded by the most substantial stone wall, and gates to each lot, making the entirety scarcely equaled in the country. This is a fine opportunity for a gentleman wanting a place convenient to the city, with farm attached. Price $100,000. Terms easy. Inquire of
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JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

FOR SALE—WATER FRONT AND VALUABLE dock property on Harlem River, near 3d-av., lots for commercial purposes adjoining, lots on the finest point, free of rock, near the Central Park, with fine water view, for private residences only. The property formerly belonging to the estate of Col. Lewis Morris, bounded by Harlem River, the Kills, 3d-av. and 138th-st., is now being opened and put in immediate readiness for building purposes. There are four avenues and two streets—133d and 138th—each 100 feet in width, all upon elevated ground, with proper grades reaching the summit, similar to Murray Hill. This property is offered at very low prices to parties desiring to improve or to invest. For maps, &c., apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.
Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.
Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.
Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.
Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.
Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 63 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—THE first-class four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, with all modern improvements; 25 feet by 58, with a 12-foot two-story extension; lot 179 feet deep; handsome stable for five horses in the rear on 9th st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.
Also, the two-story frame house with a large brick stable on the rear. Price, $4,000. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers.
BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, in the village of Jamaica. Location perfectly healthy; of easy and frequent access to the city; the mansion, out-buildings and stables to correspond; grounds handsomely laid out in lawns and gardens. Contents, about eight acres. Apply to
E. A. BRINKERHOFF, No. 59 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, one mile from the depot at Paterson, N. J. Large dwelling, nearly new, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, suitable for a gentleman's residence; 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Price, $12,000. If desirable, more land may be had. Apply to A. A. FONDA, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR SMALL LOTS ON westerly side of 3d-av., between 75th and 76th sts.; well situated for immediate improvement; also, large double frame building and plot of ground in rear; two-thirds can remain. MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House in excellent order, being painted and frescoed throughout; extra size front. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front dwelling on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., finished in the best manner. Price $14,000. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERHOOK, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Possession 1st May. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 21 ST. MARK'S-place. Apply on the premises to JOHN S. MAXWELL, from 9 to 10 A. M.

FACTORIES FOR SALE, IN NEWARK NEW JERSEY, with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 42d-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25x65; lot 102. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 59 Liberty-st.

THE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 267 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.; price $..,... Apply to J. ENGELHART, No. 253 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE dwellings in the city, together with the furniture, which is new, costly and elegant.
The house is located on a side street, below 14th-st. and near to 5th-av. Lot extra large; possession at an early day. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard rooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house, barn, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent, per year, $2,000. Brokers furnishing tenants will be allowed the usual commission up to the 1st of February. Reference will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FINE OLD MANSION FORmerly belonging to Col. Lewis Morris, situated between 131st and 132d sts., five minutes' walk from three depots, surrounded by shade trees more than one hundred years old, with superb water view, stable, ice-house filled, &c., with quantity of lots to suit. Will be sold much less than its value. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS—SEVeral desirable plots of lots on the 5th-av., opposite the Park.
Also, lots on the 8th-av., opposite Park.
Also, lots on the street, adjacent to the Park.
Also, lots on Broadway, above and below 59th-st.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK.—TEN LOTS OPPOSITE the main entrance to the Grand Hotel, and only 125 feet east of 5th-av., for sale cheap. The hotel is to be the finest on this continent, to cover a whole square, and to be erected immediately. For particulars, apply to owner, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 36, from 11 to 1, daily.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 22 acres, in the suburbs of Newark, with first-class improvements; plenty of fruit; will be sold with or without furniture; location healthy and good neighborhood. Inquire of the owner, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 36.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIdence, 18 acres first-class land, large front on Rockland Lake, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 miles from the city; commodious house, store, barn; good supply of fruit and shade trees. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house and lot, No. 151 West 36th-st.; also lots Nos. 408 Madison and 301 Monroe sts, 25 feet front and rear, running through from street to street, with three good buildings. Apply to
EMOTT VAN COTT & JENKS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—425 ACRES OF LAND, PARTLY improved, with a handsome lake of water upon the same; full of fish; suitable for a Summer resort, 100 miles from New-York; would be sold cheap. For particulars apply to C. LUXTON'S Land Office, corner Palisade-av. and Warren-st., Hudson City, N. J.

DAY, FERDON & CO.—REAL ESTATE agents for the sale or exchange of city, country and Western property; also for renting and collecting of rents. Some valuable farms for sale on the Northern, Central, and Morris and Essex Railroads, New-Jersey. No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York, Room 4.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND FRONTING on the old road from McComb's Dam to Fordham, and will have an entire front also on the 100 feet road now being laid out in continuation of the 7th-av.
LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 CENTRAL Park lots, running through from 89th to 90th sts., near 9th-av.; 7 lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av. Also, four-story brick house, No. 330 9th-av. Apply to J. B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF a gentleman, consisting of brown-stone basement, newly and elegantly furnished, in complete repairs and most desirable location. Can be seen by inquiring at No. 57 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—BY HOLDEN & MOORE, NO. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st., a large number of first and second-class houses and lots, in various parts of New-York City and Brooklyn. Also, farms and country residences in Westchester County and elsewhere.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON NINETIETH-ST., second and third doors east of Avenue A two substantial well built two-story, basement and under-cellar brick houses; possession given immediately. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing seven acres, situated on the Hudson, 30 minutes' ride from New-York; fruits in great abundance, and views unsurpassed. Apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) 15 front lots, with rear lots adjoining, well located, near a park entrance; streets graded; will be sold below the market price to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON ONE OF THE most pleasant and desirable corners on Pierrepont st., a three-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements; 26½ feet wide; lot 30x103. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTtage with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av. near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWELVE minutes' walk from ferries, a first-class brown-stone front house, with modern improvements, at a bargain. Apply to H. BREWER, No. 23 Pearl-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN good order; price $3,800; 2 lots in garden; possession immediate; located at Morrisania. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., second floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Irvington, 2½ miles from Newark, New-Jersey. Buildings and grounds ample and commanding. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN HOUSES IN EVERY PART of the city, all desirably located, furnished and unfurnished, from $3,000 to $30,000; some with from $300 to $500 payments. Apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 35; or No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—156 ACRES, NEAR Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.; also 47 acres, with handsome cottage house, very pleasantly situated; both very cheap. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE COUNTRY residences at Washington Heights, Inwood, Kingsbridge and Sing Sing. For particulars inquire of THOS. VEITCH, No. 51 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray-hill; possession immediately. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 71 HESTER-st., with alleyway to the rear. Apply to A. MILLER, No. 112 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors to let, with all modern improvements, to single gentlemen, without board, or a parlor and bedroom on second floor if preferred, at No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

NO. 60 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NEW-ST.—To lease for ten years, at a ground rent, the property No. 60 Broadway, 35 feet wide, by 24.6 on New-st. For particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN 37th-st., near Broadway, handsomely furnished, and furniture for sale. Possession April 1. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, PART of a brown-stone house on 42d-st., with convenience for housekeeping, to two or three adults; rent $100 per month. Address GENTLEMAN, Box 179 *Times* Office.

A TWO STORY COTTAGE HOUSE TO let, corner of 11th-av. and 78th-st. Inquire of J. & J. E. CUDLIPP, corner 70th-st., and 10th-av. Rent $250 per annum.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STORAGE STORE WANTED—EITHER on lease or purchase, on lot 25x100, and located between Cortlandt and North Moore sts., and West and Church sts. E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 409 4th-av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN and wives, or single gents, wishing good board and rooms in good location, at $8 and $8 per week, apply at No. 396 Clinton-st., near Fourth-place.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, BOARD IN the vicinity of Strong-place, Brooklyn, from Feb. 1. Address with full particulars, W. C. J., No. 479 Broadway.

AT NOS. 174, 176, 178 BLEECKER-ST., six blocks west of Broadway, pleasant rooms, with first-class board, $7 to $12 per week. Families accordingly.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND THREE communicating rooms on the first floor, can be had by a gentleman and wife wishing to live exclusively and elegantly. Address, with name, PERRY, Box 2,712 Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a good furnished front room, without board or partial; terms moderate. Address W. F., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, with board, on the east side of the city, up town; references exchanged. Address, stating price, Dr. C., No. 126 East 46th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO TWO single gentlemen, with all conveniences of a comfortable home. Call at No. 181 West 29th-st.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. B. Studley, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. The Domestic Drama of JESSIE GRAY; OR, THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 22, commencing at 1½, EVENING, 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Sadee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE WIDOW'S VICTIM; THE BALLOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan, Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Miles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 7 o'clock, CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH, GILDEROY and BRIAN O'LINN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE REAPER OF BURGUNDY, DOGS OF THE JUNGLE, and HIBERNIAN TINKER. Characters by C. K. Fox, Marsden, Closky, C. Foster, Guion, Brauman; Misses Fanny Herring, R. Denvil and Maywood.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

SYLVAN LAKE.
Foot of Seventh-st., Hoboken.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, SECOND GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL and ILLUMINATION OF THE SEASON.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Intense excitement was caused in Memphis on the 13th inst., by the killing of GARRETT COLWELL, by a negro soldier. COLWELL had been arrested for stealing a carpet-sack from a freedman. COLWELL was permitted, with another prisoner, under guard, to go after bonds. Some excitement was raised, when the other prisoner escaped. COLWELL got twenty paces, and was going at a dog-trot, when he was shot in the left side, and fell leaning against a door, when the second guard run up and stabbed him in the heart, he falling dead on the pavement.

Messrs. GUILD & SMITH, of Nashville, Tenn., acting as counsel for JOHN ALLEN, lately entered suit against JAMES S. BURNHAM, of Sumner County, late Captain in the United States service, for rent of ALLEN'S farm, while it was under control of the United States as abandoned property. Provost-Marshal-General R. W. JOHNSON has notified them immediately to discontinue said suit, and dismiss it forever, under penalty of being arrested, together with ALLEN and the Circuit Court clerk of Sumner county, and tried by military commission, for violation of general order No. 29 from Gen. THOMAS'S headquarters.

Many of our most distinguished officers have, since the close of the war, turned their attention to developing the mineral resources of the South. Among the number of officers engaged in such enterprises, the Cincinnati *Commercial* learns of Major-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON and Brig.-Gen. WHIPPLE, of Gen. THOMAS' Staff, who, in connection with Gen. SILAS F. MILLER, have secured in Middle Tennessee and North Alabama some 6,000 acres of petroleum and mineral lands, which they are now engaged in developing.

A Memphis newspaper correspondent makes the following remarks about Corinth: "This place is rapidly improving. A very large hotel and numerous business houses are in the course of erection, and the population is rapidly increasing. Before the war Corinth had a population of about three thousand, and it was remarkable for its good health. Already much of the town has been rebuilt, and the population is estimated at 2,000."

Quite a novel scene was witnessed in the Tremont House, Boston, billiard-room, on Tuesday. Four commissioned officers engaged in the late war, all bereft of their right arms, were enjoying themselves in playing a game of billiards. Though compelled to ply the mace with their left hands only, yet their performance well demonstrated their skill. Three of the parties were Captains of the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment, and the other was a Colonel of a Rhode Island regiment.

After six days' session of a religious "protracted meeting," in Marion City, Marion County, Mo., one of the officials of the township sent a writ for the arrest of GEORGE W. ROBEY, the presiding elder, for not having taken the oath of allegiance. The writ was served, and the minister was taken before the Justice who issued the writ, and was bound over in the sum of $1,500 to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court.

Platte County, Missouri, has brought suit against Col. OSBORN D. CARPENTER, for $50,000, with the view of canceling a mortgage executed by the Western and Atchison and Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad Companies, in favor of WM. C. WETMORE and JOHN A. STEWART, of New-York, as trustees, to secure an issue of bonds amounting to $1,200,000, which it is alleged have been fraudulently executed.

The boiler of a portable engine used for running a sawmill, at Millersburgh, Warwick County, Ind., exploded on Saturday last, killing five men—JACOB STEINMETZ, MICHAEL STEINMETZ, his son; HENRY DINGES, his son-in-law; JOHN DINGES, brother of the latter, and another man, name unknown. Three others of the STEINMETZ family were seriously wounded.

Two brothers, named DANIEL and WILLIAM KIMBALL, employed on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, one as station engineer and the other as brakeman, have been arrested at Valparaiso, Indiana, for robbing the trains of a large amount of property. They had been in the habit of pilfering daily from the cars, and a large amount of plunder was found on their premises.

JOHN SEAVER, of Portsmouth, N. H., accomplished the feat in that city, last week, of walking 100 miles in 100 hours, without sleep, completing the task on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. SEAVER is now, as he expresses it, "almost as good as new." This is said to be the first time this feat was ever successfully undertaken.

The House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature has passed a series of resolutions on the death of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, regretting that in him the nation had lost one of its brightest ornaments and the Union one of its defenders. Thirteen members voted in the negative.

The St. Paul Board of Trade seconds the movement for a Northwestern Commercial Convention, on the 7th of February, at St. Paul, and tenders its hall, the largest in the city, free to the convention. It is probable that a large delegation of Minnesota and Wisconsin merchants, shippers and farmers will attend the convention; also steamboat men.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad has been completed to within two miles of Otsego, Otsego County. It is delayed at this point by the incompleteness of a bridge on the Susquehanna river. The bridge will, however, soon be finished, and then the road will be pushed along to Unadilla, reaching that place about the 1st of March.

Major HASTINGS and his second colony of Alabama emigrants to Brazil will sail from New-Orleans early in February. They design settling on one of the tributaries of the Amazon.

Bills have been introduced in both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature to revive capital punishment, and a strong effort will be made to secure their passage.

For late Savannah papers we are indebted to Mr. P. D. SLOCUM, Purser of the steamship *Virgo*.

LOCAL NEWS.

About 9:30 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in the cotton and storage warehouse of MILLER & CONGER, situated at Nos. 248 and 249 South-street, between Pike and Rutgers-streets, and extending into Water-street, occupying Nos. 483 and 485, resulting in its total destruction. The loss on the cotton and other stock in MILLER & CONGER'S warehouse, will not fall far short of $640,000, while Mr. MURRAY'S loss by fire and the fall of the ruins will be about $5,000. The fire is still smouldering, the contents being of such an inflammable nature. GEORGE WAYMAN, a fireman, was severely injured by falling from an adjoining building, and a bystander named CHRISTOPHER FULNER was caught by the falling wall and also severely injured.

Detective SHANGLE, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested on Saturday evening, in Stanton-street, two men, named DAVID SCHAFF and GEORGE BOYCE, on suspicion of having perpetrated the audacious robbery on the Bank messenger, in Beekman street, on Friday last, when they succeeded in securing $11,000 in Treasury notes and $7,000 in checks. On being confronted by young TERRY, the messenger, both men were immediately identified by him, BOYCE being pointed out as the man who committed the assault and robbery. They were held to await examination. The money has not yet been recovered.

An explosion was heard by the officers on patrol duty in John-street, on Sunday morning, and on investigation it was found to have been caused by burglars, who had blown off the outer door of the office safe belonging to Messrs. WM. JESSOP & SONS, Nos. 91 and 93 John-street. A fine set of burglars' tools and other articles were found in the room, but no arrests were made, nor was any plunder secured by the thieves.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning THOMAS HEARN, residing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, woke up and found a man standing by his bedside with a knife in his hand, at the same time his accomplice appropriated a gold watch and over $100 in cash and checks. The robbers escaped, but a portion of the stolen property was recovered.

JOHN LYONS, who occupied the basement in the tenement building, No. 64 Mulberry-street, was yesterday committed by Justice DOWLING for trial on a charge of attempted arson, he having set fire to a straw bed with a candle, during a quarrel with his wife yesterday morning. The alarm of fire created considerable confusion among the inmates of the crowded building, but no damage was done.

The tenth anniversary of the Sabbath-School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church was held last evening. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., Mr. D. M. LEWIS and others. There was a large and attentive congregation.

The dead body of HUGH SHELLEY, a flagman on the Harlem Railroad, was found on Saturday afternoon, terribly mangled by a passing train. The body was removed by the Twenty-third Precinct Police and the Coroner notified.

Negro Suffrage in the District and the States—Congress and the President.

As our readers are aware, the bill establishing universal negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last by a vote of 116 ayes to 54 nays. It will probably also pass the Senate by a decided majority. It is generally assumed that it will receive the President's signature and thus become a law; but we regard this as by no means certain. It is said to have been asserted by Judge KELLEY on the floor of the House, while the bill was upon its passage, that he *knew* the President would sign it, and this statement probably had some effect in swelling the vote in its favor. Whether Judge KELLEY pretended to speak from positive personal knowledge of the President's intention, or only by way of inference from his position and presumed opinions, we are not aware.

The passage of the bill in the House is claimed by the *Tribune* as a decided triumph of the "radical majority." The claim is perfectly just. But whether that triumph was achieved by a fair exercise of its strength, or by an adroit and somewhat unscrupulous alliance with the Democratic minority, may be open to serious doubt. The bill was originally introduced by Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, is chairman. It provided for universal negro suffrage in the District. Mr. WILSON reported it back, and the House entered upon its discussion. After this had gone on for a few days, a conference of the Union members of the House was called to consult as to the proper course to be pursued. After full discussion it was decided, *by a vote of more than two to one*, that the bill should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to require all persons, both white and black, who should hereafter be admitted to vote in the District, to be able to read the constitution of the United States, or else to have served in the army, or to pay taxes on personal or real estate. This was distinctly understood by all parties to be the decision of the Union party, and by none more distinctly than by Mr. WILSON himself. No one pretended that it bound any one to vote in any particular way; but it was supposed that it would have weight with Mr. WILSON and his associates as to the *form* in which the question should be submitted to the action of the House. A very large majority of the Union members desired the vote to be taken upon granting to the colored men of the District a suffrage qualified by the ability to read; and they supposed that, in deference to their wishes, thus distinctly expressed, this would be done. They were mistaken. Mr. WILSON and his associates voted with the Democrats against the recommitment, and thus brought the vote directly upon the question of universal negro suffrage in the District; and the great body of the Union majority preferred to vote together rather than separate upon this issue thus forced upon them. Whether they acted wisely or not will be determined by results; but we know that they acted from a paramount desire to save the Union party from dissension and disruption. If they had been met in this effort by a corresponding desire on the part of Mr. WILSON and his associates, the prospects of ultimate success would have been more hopeful than they seem at present.

If this question were confined to the District of Columbia it would be of less importance than it is. Congress has within that District the unquestioned power of exclusive legislation, and however oppressively and unwisely that power may be exercised, the injury inflicted is confined within narrow limits. But this step is but an entering wedge to a general system of legislation concerning the negro race. The avowal has repeatedly been made by those known as radicals in the Union ranks, that its main purpose was to establish a *principle* in the District which should afterward be applied to the several States. The admission of the recently emancipated slaves to the right of unqualified, universal suffrage in the rebel States, is put forward by them as an indispensable condition to the readmission of these States to the Union. Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, the author of this bill, declared recently in debate with Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, that *Congress* had the right to *prescribe the qualifications of voters* "for the most numerous branch of the Legislature" *in every State in the Union*—in other words, that, notwithstanding the explicit language of the constitution, Congress had supreme power over this whole subject, and he is prepared to introduce a bill for its assertion and exercise. Mr. STEVENS has given notice of a bill to give every emancipated negro a *homestead*, either from the confiscated estates of Southern rebels, or from lands in the South owned by the government. A bill is already before the House ignoring utterly everything done by the President toward the restoration of peace and Federal relations in the Southern States, and proposing to organize territorial governments for them all. *And the same tactics are to be employed to force each and every one of these measures upon the Union party in the House, which proved so successful on this District of Columbia bill.* The same use will be made of the machinery of caucus. Decisions will be sustained and enforced when favorable to these projects, and disregarded and overthrown, by alliance with the Democrats, when adverse. And as the Democrats themselves are simply playing their own partisan game, they must naturally be expected to aid, by such action as these alliances may offer, in fastening upon the Union Administration whatever measures may be most obnoxious to the public judgment, and thus offer them the best chance of a speedy return to power.

It may fairly be presumed that President JOHNSON will not overlook these considerations, as well as others more directly involved, in his action upon this bill. The question of negro suffrage is one upon which the Union party, as such, has never taken action. It has never come before any national convention, nor have any considerable number of State conventions taken ground upon it. Nor is it quite easy to see what exigencies of the public welfare force it, with such peremptory authority, upon the instant action of Congress and the country. While it is a matter of comparatively little consequence to most of the Northern and Eastern States, it touches most closely the sentiments and prejudices of the West, and is absolutely a matter of life and death to Unionism and loyalty among the masses of the people in the Southern States. The men, moreover, who know most of the actual condition of the colored race in the South, do not hesitate to assert that no more fatal step for them could be taken than this—that it will intensify, inevitably and incalculably, the hostility of races already strong enough to demand the wisest and most careful treatment—and the chances are three to one that it will bring on collision, insurrection, and rebellion that may eventually wrap the whole country in the flames of a war tenfold more terrible than that we have just closed. These are considerations to which no wise man should willingly close his eyes; and they may well at least give pause to the efforts of those most exclusively devoted to the welfare of the colored race.

It is well enough to bear in mind, moreover, that President JOHNSON has never committed himself in any way to the principle of universal negro suffrage, either for the District of Columbia or for any State; and that is the principle which, if this bill passes the Senate, is to be presented for his approval. He has never gone farther than to say that if acting within his own State alone, he might favor the admission of qualified colored voters to the exercise of the right of suffrage; and even this was given merely as a personal opinion, and in no sense as an indication of official action. It is known, also, that he regards the people of the District of Columbia as having in no wise lost their rights as citizens, or their claim to respect and regard for their wishes concerning their own affairs, by their subjection to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; and it would be unwise to assume that he will feel at liberty wholly to disregard the vote lately taken in the District on the subject of negro suffrage.

It is possible, therefore, to say the least, in our judgment, that President JOHNSON may withhold his signature from this bill. We distrust the expressions of confidence of his approval, in which these gentlemen somewhat ostentatiously indulge. They may have ground for these expressions in their knowledge of his purpose—or they may hope to influence his action by them—or they may merely seek to force the party into this position regardless of the coöperation of the Executive and reckless of the fate of the party itself. In these days of difficulty and danger—when the peace now dawning may be dispersed by tempests still more terrible than that whose frightful fury still sounds in our ears, we cannot look upon indifference to the fate of the Union party as consistent with love for the Union or devotion to the welfare of our common country. This is not the time when new issues can be forced upon the nation, without imminent danger of reopening those the nation has just decided.

THE EXECUTION OF WOMEN.—The fact of the execution of Mrs. GRINDER on Friday last, at Pittsburgh, by the order of and under the direction of a civil court, is, we suppose, in large measure due to the example set, a half year ago, by a military court, in the execution of Mrs. SURRATT. It is true enough that in themselves, Mrs. GRINDER'S crimes merited the gallows, if any human crimes can merit it. But the rule in this country has been that, no matter how atrocious might be the crimes perpetrated by a woman, it was impossible to have any one of them brought to suffer the ordinary penalties of the law. It has been thought a favor and an honor to the sex to permit murderesses to assume a position among them equal to the best; and we have even seen them feted in public, applauded in court-rooms, and borne away in triumph from the scene of their crimes or from the bar of justice. We cannot think this sort of thing was much of an honor to the female sex, but the bulk of people have evidently thought it was, and even the female portion of the community have accepted such honors as complimentary. We suppose, on a rough calculation, that not less than a thousand men have suffered death by the gallows in this country, within the present century; but within the same time, until the execution of Mrs. SURRATT, but one woman had been subjected to the death penalty; and if we remember rightly, this, with another one who was hung during the Revolution, constitutes the entire number of female executions since our country gained its independence. At the same time something like one-tenth of the entire number of capital crimes have been by the hands of women. We are by no means anxious to have female executions become common. We are rather anxious, however, that there should be no occasion for them. If depravity impels women to the most awful violations of the Divine law, we know of no sanction for their release from the Divine penalty.

France and Mexico—The Bearing of Opinion Among the French People.

A dispassionate French journalist, in an article which we published yesterday, has put the argument for and against the continued occupancy of Mexico, in a more practical form than we have yet seen it. The *Moniteur's* latest defence of the actual situation, it will be remembered, was characterized by more than ordinary frankness. Said the official organ: "When the French Government presented itself in Mexico, its object was solely and wholly to enforce, as the United States themselves had previously done, a whole series of claims which had been treated with insolent disregard." Again, the official journal declares the French Cabinet "has no aims at conquest * * * its occupation is a purely temporary one, and will cease with the cause which produced it." So frank a statement has naturally inspired a portion of the more thoughtful Paris journalists with the idea of showing what has been the actual gains by the occupation thus far.

The writer in the *Revue*, from which we quoted yesterday, points out in a business-like way how much the prospects of the French government's getting indemnity for the claims of its subjects are increased under the new order of things. The government of MAXIMILIAN requires a yearly budget of forty million piasters to keep it going. This is at the rate of one hundred million francs a year more than its income. The deficit is made up, not even by the ordinary expedient of loans, but by lotteries which are set up in France.

The French government again is spending at the rate of fifty million francs a year to keep up the new government; so that unless this annual outlay for carrying out the Imperial policy is to be a burden on the French tax-paying population, the new Empire of Mexico is going behind at the rate of one hundred and fifty million francs a year. And the whole of this deficit is, now at least, borne in France. At this rate, it surely would be vastly cheaper for the French government to pay off all the Jecker claims on which the invasion was originally justified, pension Prince MAXIMILIAN handsomely for his sacrifices in attempting to carry out an impossible programme, and thus save all but a fraction of the vast yearly expenditure involved in the promotion of the Franco-Mexican lotteries, and the maintenance of the Franco-Mexican army.

The news from Europe to-day announces that the French Legislature is about to assemble, and the natural surmise is, that that body will earnestly set itself to a consideration of the whole Mexican question. It is time it should do so—not from any fear of the immediate counter-interference of other Powers in the quarrel—but because of the fruitlessness of the enterprise thus far, as a means of securing redress for material losses sustained by France at the hands of previous Mexican governments. The question of how it has *paid* financially, or how it promises to pay financially, is one which no French minister can avoid dealing with much longer. And, when to the terrible yearly deficits we have noted, is added the fact, that the restoration of order within the invaded States, is scarcely one step nearer accomplishment than it was when MAXIMILIAN'S reign began, it becomes only too apparent that the intervention of France has been as great a political as a financial failure.

To both aspects of the question, the independent, as well as the party members of the French Legislature, cannot afford to be indifferent. The tripartite treaty of September, '61, was found to be a failure before it had been tried six months. The enterprise of the French Emperor, which superseded that Convention, has had five years' trial, and it concerns the French people surely as much as it concerns any other nation to-day, to sit down and estimate the material fruits and the political glory of the adventure after such a probationary term.

If we Americans admit—and we have no doubt every reasonable American will admit that France had certain grievances against the Republican Government of Mexico which demanded redress—then we should also be prepared to let the temperate and courteous representations of our Government on the subject have their full weight, without offensive demonstration, either in the Cooper Union or on the Rio Grande. The conviction that the enterprise of the Austrian Prince and his Imperial supporter is a mistake is as prevalent in France to-day, as it is in the United States. Let us, then, quietly abide the issue of events.

Our Great Want in New-York.

The Legislature cannot be too strongly urged to give careful and prompt consideration to the prayer of our sorely-burdened citizens for *through* street railways, which shall not obstruct the ordinary traffic. All our lines now in operation are paying handsomely. And, in spite of the drawback of overcrowding, they are an unspeakable convenience. They accommodate a *way* traffic which can be accommodated in no other fashion; and they will be subjected to no undue competition, if we build as many underground or ærial lines as we can find capital for. The underground railroad is feasible as an engineering enterprise; and if we get a good act and responsible corporators, it must be built. The ærial line on MONTGOMERY'S admirable plan is also practical, can be built cheaply and expeditiously, and without either obstructing the street traffic, or incommoding the residents and storekeepers along the line. Give us both, then. If Broadway is not suitable for the elevated track, build it on a side street. It will be a light, airy, beautiful structure, and at the same time *safe and durable*. Of the iron proposed to be used in the elevated road, HORATIO ALLEN of the Novelty Works writes: "Such great strength is imparted to the metal, *and the structure can be made so very light, that the bridging of the streets will be rather ornamental than otherwise.*" We have scores of similar opinions as to the elevated line from practical engineers. Then, what is wanted is a charter, putting the trust of carrying out the enterprise into good, substantial, responsible hands. Let us have both an underground and an ærial road, and let there be no undue delay.

The Tactics of the Opposition and the Duty of the Union Party.

The object of the Democratic members of the House in refusing to postpone or to refer for the purpose of amending the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill, does not admit of misapprehension. He that runneth may read it, and he that hath no understanding may comprehend it fully. But its rectitude or expediency is not nearly so apparent.

Their aim is two-fold: In the first place, it is to foment trouble between the Union party in Congress and the President. In the next place, it is to facilitate the enactment of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, with a view to future agitation on the negro question in their respective constituencies.

In a partisan sense, perhaps, the opposition are justified in doing whatever may promote a partisan end. Judged from any other standpoint, the tactics which are conceived in this spirit, and tend in this direction, are not susceptible of defence. Taken as the Democrats see them, however, what likelihood is there of carrying the point? To be successful, we must assume that the President is unable to detect the spuriousness of the zeal in his behalf which some of these legislators display, or that he is a man prone to disregard everything save the gratification of personal pique; with neither of which weaknesses is he chargeable. On the contrary, the qualities he has displayed since his sudden assumption of responsibilities—more formidable than ever fell to the lot of another President—in an eminent degree prove the clearness of his vision, the soundness of his judgment, and the superiority of his nature to spite or prejudice, whether of a personal or political nature. In these respects he has more than sustained the highest hopes of his friends, and baffled the expectations of his enemies. We have no fear, therefore, that he will fail to appreciate the course of those who, being ranged under the Democratic banner, oppose negro suffrage in general, yet by their votes secure universal negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. They have no right to parade themselves as *par excellence* the President's friends, who do all they can to strengthen vexatious issues and foment trouble between the Executive and Congress.

Nor is it probable that the citizens of localities represented by these members, East or West, will be grateful to them for this unmistakable effort to keep alive the negro question. Of that question as an element of discord, a basis of agitation, the country is heartily tired. Life-long friends of the slave, like WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, retired from the arena of strife when the destruction of slavery was accomplished. They hold that the abolition of the odious institution renders further agitation in behalf of the black race, distinctively, an unmixed evil to the race themselves; and with a promptitude that does them honor, these, the old, well-tried assailants of slavery, have declared that continued agitation can work only evil. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS and his Ishmaelitish brethren think differently. They talked themselves into notoriety on the negro question, and they are unwilling to surrender that which alone can keep them before the public. We will not say that Mr. PHILLIPS experienced surprise when he found Northern and Western Democratic members playing his game so thoroughly; for, from the beginning, the ultraists on both sides, though traveling different paths, have directed their steps toward the same goal. But what estimate will the people put upon the votes of those who indirectly, but effectually secure the adoption of a policy and the passage of a bill to which they profess themselves on principle opposed, in order simply that they may manufacture partisan capital out of a measure originated and supported by members of the Union party? Right or wrong, Mr. STEVENS and others like him have the merit of standing upon principle. Ultra and often impolitic no doubt they are, but at any rate they are of the Cromwellian school, whose earnestness atones for a multitude of shortcomings. But when Democrats of the stamp of Messrs. BROOKS and ELDRIDGE and VOORHEES, who were wont to make abuse of anti-slavery agitators a prime part of their stock in trade, vote persistently in the line most certain to fasten unqualified negro-suffrage upon the Federal Capital, there is not even the plea of sincerity or consistency to be urged in their behalf. They are factious and only factious. And they make themselves responsible for future agitation, without a chance of producing any result favorable to the peace and prosperity of the country. Instead of exerting their power and using their opportunities to effect a compromise on rational, conservative ground, they pursue a course which, by increasing the vitality of the radical element, North and South, will unquestionably delay the work of restoration and pacification to an extent pregnant with peril to the whole Union.

The very term compromise, we know, is odious in some quarters. It implies moderation, which to the incurable ultraist is the unpardonable sin. It implies mutual concession, which the genuine radical is rarely disposed to make. But a well-considered, well-adjusted compromise upon the negro question is nevertheless what is most urgently needed in the present circumstances of the country. If there is to be no yielding on either side—if the radicals on one hand and factious oppositionists on the other spurn all terms but terms dictated by themselves—the prospect is gloomy indeed. And if these, the occupants of antagonistic positions, choose to unite against compromise when the help of either would insure its success, we must prepare for contests prolonged, irritating, and pregnant with naught but mischief.

The compromise for which we plead need not of necessity entail sacrifice or injustice, sectional or personal. We suggest nothing calculated to impair the great victory achieved by our soldiers, or to lessen the moral strength of the position occupied by the statesmen in power. By all means, let the last vestige of the rebellion be obliterated—its version of State rights, its debt, its slavery. Let no room be left for cavil hereafter concerning the relation of States to the Union, or the equality before the law of white and black. The part of wisdom and duty is to consolidate national power on an enduring foundation, and to save the negro from permanent degradation by elevating him to the status of citizenship. These things assured, may we not beneficially waive abstractions, forego hobbies and crotchets, discard the promptings of faction, and honestly endeavor to reach some common resting-ground? May we not discover means of solving the reconstruction problem, without attempting the impossible task of undoing what the Executive has done? May we not secure for the negro liberty and the pursuit of happiness as a citizen, without warring upon either the constitution or the States? May we not meet the requirements of the District of Columbia by subjecting voters to the test of intelligence or property, or by applying to its municipal affairs the machinery of a commission, and so subjecting it in all things to the direct agency of Congress?

Whether the Opposition temper their factiousness or not, upon the Union party rests a degree of responsibility to which the highest or the humblest member ought not to be indifferent. Upon the manner in which these responsibilities shall be met, depends more than the comfort of the President or the dignity and influence of individual leaders. The party, as a party, are on their trial. The extent of their usefulness, as well as the duration of their power, will be regulated by the success of their endeavors to extricate the country from the difficulties with which it is on all hands beset. Let us not give to our assailants a pretext for the allegation that the party, whose leaders piloted the ship of State safely through the manifold dangers of war, fail to appreciate the necessities of the aftertime of peace.

Progress of Liberal Ideas and Liberal Institutions in Europe—The New Constitution of Sweden.

So busy are we with the restoration of our Union to its former strength and equipoise, and so overburdened with governmental theories of our own, that most of us have neglected to notice a very remarkable evidence of progress in constitutional liberty which has lately been consummated in a European kingdom—the adoption of a new constitution in Sweden. This event has resounded already through Europe, and has created no little excitement amongst thinking people, especially in the neighboring countries, and more particularly in Germany, Prussia, and Austria, and even in parts of France. What is the strangest part of the story, the liberal constitution was pushed through by the energy of the King, who would not be thwarted. The opposition came principally from a portion of the Chambers, and, at one time, it was so great as to create fears of a serious outbreak at Stockholm. Accordingly, a considerable body of troops was sent to the capital, and thus it is hardly extravagant to say that liberal institutions were forced into Sweden by a monarch, at the points of his bayonets! In Prussia, which is now one of the most despotic of European kingdoms, this *coup d' état* for liberty, as it may well be called, has provoked, very naturally, the strongest hostility, and the downfall and destruction of Sweden are there prophesied, as the sure results of this movement in favor of civilization and free institutions. The King of Sweden, however, (known chiefly to us, perhaps, as the grandson of BERNADOTTE,) is loved by his subjects everywhere, and with an affection equal to that of France for her HENRY IV., and no less esteemed and venerated for his admirable qualities as a ruler.

While Sweden is moving briskly on in the march of nations, other portions of Europe are feeling the effect of liberal ideas and republican institutions. How much of this effect is due directly to the example of our own country, and how much to the general progress of ideas in this century, it is difficult to discriminate. But it is beyond all doubt that the established fact that America has weathered the storm, and stands erect from the great shock, which the advocates of despotic institutions were confident would overwhelm her, is already producing the greatest changes in the political views and aspirations of the common people of Europe. Throughout Germany we note from time to time that assemblages of workmen are addressed by their favorite orators, such as DELITZSCH, who make the staple of their argument the foundation of the American Republic in liberty to all men, its extraordinary development, its hour of trial, its glorious emergence from trial, and its still more glorious future. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON are held up to popular admiration by these orators throughout Central Europe, to illustrate what man is capable of becoming in a free country.

In England, JOHN BRIGHT prosecutes the work of reform with fresh vigor, and his advocates memorialize Parliament for the vote by ballot. In France, NAPOLEON, abandoning his project of extending imperial institutions to our Western hemisphere, declares it was not a monarchical but a mercantile venture that he made in Mexico. "Latin race" is not now the word of ambition, but a sorry financial speculation the motive assigned; and Mexico is no longer "a sick man," but an insolvent debtor going through chancery. It is queer that the *Moniteur* defends the rule of MAXIMILIAN on the ground that it "arose from universal suffrage," and that it was a form of government "which the Mexicans have, in fine, freely chosen." Are these not new recommendations for Cæsarism?

PROPOSED REUNION OF THE TWO VIRGINIAS.—The Legislature of Virginia has taken the first step toward attempting the restoration of the ancient boundaries of the Old Dominion—that is to say, the boundaries it had before the opening of the war, when West Virginia, by the will of its people and the authority of Congress, was constituted a separate State. The grievances which led West Virginia to desire a separate existence sprang in part from the rebellious attitude of the eastern sections of the State. But they were not entirely of this character, some of them being of very old standing, and mutual ill-feeling and antagonism of interest having often before led to desires of separation. We hardly think that the western part will now consent to return, and as Congress must have a hand in the consummation, we doubt if it could be very readily obtained.

We learn from the Richmond papers that the resolutions in favor of reunion which have been reported from the Select Committee of the House of Delegates, provides for the appointment of commissioners to proceed forthwith to the seat of government of West Virginia, for the purpose of communicating with the Governor and General Assembly of that State, with authority to treat on the subject of the restoration of the State of Virginia to its ancient jurisdiction and boundaries; with authority, also, to treat with the authorities of West Virginia for the adjustment of the public debt of Virginia, due or incurred previous to the dismemberment of the State, and for a fair division of the public debt. The report thus concludes:

> "Cherishing a sincere affection for our brethren of West Virginia, and the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the reunion of the two States, we do solemnly and confidently appeal to the like disposition among our brethren of West Virginia, that they will concur with us in declaring, as we do hereby declare, every desire, as soon as practicable, to adopt proper means of coöperation to re-unite and maintain unimpaired the original integrity of Old Virginia."

HOUSES, RENTS AND RAILROADS.—The crowded condition of New-York and the enormous rents of houses are not because of the want of room on the little island of Manhattan, or the want of capital that could be invested in house-building. There is abundance of vacant space above Fortieth-street, and there are millions of capital looking for safe and profitable investment in Wall-street. The chief cause of the evils referred to is the want of means of transit between the different parts of the island. The city railroad lines say they put on as many cars as can be run conveniently; and this is true of some of them at all events. Yet at the hours when the bulk of the people must get up to their homes, it is impossible to get prompt, to say nothing of decent, accommodations on the railroads. They carry all they can, and yet not half that want to go can get carried. Capitalists are not willing to invest in building up town until there is improvement in this direction; and there is no chance of improvement until some other mode than the present, or some mode additional to the present, of transit is brought into use. Let us, then, have the charters for an ærial and an underground railroad. This elevated track can be built from end to end of the island in twelve months or less, if we have the right corporators.

AMUSEMENTS.

The opera will be with us once more next week. The season of twenty-four nights—it will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere—commences on Thursday, Feb. 1. It will be devoted mainly to revivals. The extensive *repertoire* of the past and previous seasons enables Mr. MARETZEK to give unusual variety to his programmes. "L'Africaine" will, of course, be repeated, and another opera by MEYERBEER, "L'Etoile du Nord," is to be reproduced, after a comfortable doze of eight years. "La Favorita" and "Don Sebastiano" are also to be given—both works of interest and value. The season terminates in March with a grand ball, which Mr. MARETZEK promises shall be on the most liberal scale. It will be rendered locally interesting by burlesque processions and caricatures of passing events. Season subscribers to the opera are presented with a ticket for the ball, but the outer heathen will be called upon to pay ten dollars for the privilege of admission. These opera balls are exceedingly popular in Europe, and we see no reason why they should not become so here.

Mlle. PAREPA'S testimonial concert on Saturday night, at Irving Hall, was exceedingly well attended. The lady has reason, we think, to feel gratified with a public that has so promptly recognized her talents. The public, too, should feel thankful to Mr. BATEMAN, to whose enterprise we owe Mlle. PAREPA. But for the spirited management of this gentleman we should have been deprived of a series of concerts which have not wholly depended even on that favorite artiste. This matter of "management," however, plays the mischief with criticism. It thrusts even cautious communities into extravagance of appreciation. The slightest word of commendation is fanned into a flame of praise, and so, in the end, both artist and public are deceived. We have certainly no desire to understate Mlle. PAREPA'S ability. It were ungracious, indeed, on the eve of her departure for Europe to do so. But it is perfectly clear that her success has been obtained mainly by management, and that she herself has made but little effort worthy of remembrance. She is not by any means the greatest artiste we have had in America. As an executant she has often been surpassed. So, too, in the mere range of her voice. In warmth and color she is absolutely defective—singing a waltz or a cavatina with pretty much the same amount of feeling. Her success has been obtained by power of voice, and by a command of ordinary vocal difficulties. She never by any accident flags. To sing to her utmost, and in the most exact time is easy to her, and the effect is irresistible. For this reason her best successes have been in ARDITI'S "Il Bacio," which has immense "go" in it, and BEETHOVEN'S "Ah! Perfido," which requires the same quality, but in the shape of endurance. On the other hand, her least meritorious efforts were those in which delicacy and taste were required. It is the old story; voice, and a little more voice. Mlle. PAREPA has plenty of voice, and the public will be glad we are sure to hear that she returns to America in September next. Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN and Miss MARIA SEGUIN took part in Saturday's entertainment, the latter being accompanied on the piano by her mother, Mrs. SEGUIN. The lady has a light soprano voice of pleasing quality, which has been trained skillfully and is under admirable control. Her debut was eminently successful. Mr. ANSCHUTZ conducted in the orchestra, and Mr. THEO. THOMAS with great civility led the violins. It was under the latter gentleman's *bâton* that Mlle. PAREPA made her debut in America.

The Brothers POZNANSKY give a grand concert at Irving Hall on Saturday next. One plays the violin and the other the piano.

The theatrical announcements for the week present but few novelties; indeed, the bills at the principal establishments are unchanged. "Hamlet" at the Winter Garden," "Henry Dunbar" at Wallack's, "Leah" at Niblo's, and "St. Marc" at the Olympic, continue to draw excellent audiences. Miss BATEMAN'S reception has been all that her warmest admirers could desire, and her engagement promises to be one of the finest on record.

A concert of more than usual interest will be given to-morrow evening at Dodworth Hall, by Mlle. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER. The programme will be interpreted by the lady and Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. BERGNER, Mr. MOSENTHAL and Mr. RITTER.

An Oriental spectacle, called the "Halt in the Desert," will be produced at the New-York Circus to-night. A number of the descendants of Hagar—in the shape of Arabs—take part in it, and ten Arabian horses also exhibit their docility and intelligence. Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. LEVI NORTH and Mme. TOURNAIRE are the "stars" at this well-conducted establishment.

"Solon Shingle" is as popular as ever at the Broadway Theatre; and the "Balloon Wedding," with CHANFRAU and the HANLON BROTHERS, draws good audiences to Mr. WOOD'S other establishment.

We are sorry to hear that the extensive organ factory of MASON & HAMLIN, at Cambridgeport, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. It was the largest establishment of the kind in the country—perhaps in the world.

Mr. WEHLI'S second matinee at Wallack's Theatre on Saturday was liberally attended by the ladies. The third and last takes place on Wednesday next, when Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN will assist Mr. WEHLI in duet for two pianos on themes from "Preciosa."

At LUCY RUSHTON'S New-York Theatre the comedy of the "Day after the Wedding" and the farce of the "Prisoner of War," will be given to-night. At Barnum's Museum there is another change of bill, both in the circus and on the stage. The play is "Jessie Gray; or, The Convict's Vengeance." At both the Bowery theatres there are admirable bills; and at the several minstrelsy halls many novelties will be introduced.

Matinees seem to increase in popularity. Mr. BOOTH played *Hamlet* to a superb house on Wednesday afternoon, and will play "Ruy Blas" on Wednesday next. Miss ROSE ETTINGE makes her reappearance in this powerful drama as the *Princess*.

A ridiculous report has, it seems, been in circulation to the effect Mr. J. W. LINGARD was about to retire from the management of the New Bowery Theatre. It is utterly without foundation. Mr. LINGARD says, with commendable terseness: "I have been the lessee of the New Bowery Theatre since its erection, am still, and intend to continue so."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—THIRD CONCERT.—The third concert of the current season was given by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society on Saturday night, with the following programme:

Sinfonie No. 3, in D Major, (first time,)—1. Adagio Maestoso, Allegro; 2. Largetto; 3. Allegro Vivace—Mozart. Scena ed Aria—"Der Freischutz," (Weber,) Miss MaryLouise Segur. Concerto for piano-forte in G Minor, Op. 25, (first time,) Mendelssohn, with orchestral accompaniment—1. Molto allegro con fuoco; 2. Andante; 3. Molto allegro e vivace, Mr. Richard Hoffman. Overture—"Egmont," Beethoven. Solo piano-forte—Grande fantasie on themes from "Maritana," (Wallace,) Mr. Hoffman. Cavatina—"Saffo," "Ah con lui," (Pacini,) Miss Segur. Descriptive music to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn.—1. Overture; 2. Scherzo; 3. Intermezzo ;4. Nocturno; 5. Wedding March.

The directors having abandoned the absurd plan of withholding tickets for single concerts from the public, gave notice that such might be procured either of the treasurer, Dr. Hull, or at the ticket office. The consequence was an old-fashioned attendance, the entire house being crowded, and the general air of cheerfulness and "aint-you-glad-you-come" look being noticeably present.

The symphony was carefully given, the third movement securing the most general approval. "Egmont" is ever welcome at these concerts, and was rendered with the accustomed smoothness and evenness that characterize this orchestra. The personal features of the concert were the debut of a Brooklyn singer, Miss Segur, and the appearance of Mr. Richard Hoffman. The lady is the leading soprano in a Brooklyn choir, and as the directors are just now bitten with the phobia of "nativity," "home talent," and all that sort of thing, it was deemed the correct spasm to present Miss Segur at the Philharmonic. Miss Segur has a sweet voice, which, without doubt, meets every demand the Clinton-street Baptist Church may make, but as yet it lacks training, and is deficient in power. Her personal appearance, the novelty of her position and her many friends secured for her a courteous and encouraging reception, but in all kindness we suggest to the directors, and to such other Brooklyn sopranos who have sweet church voices and are contemplating similar experiments, that the Philharmonic concerts are not the occasion, nor is the Academy of Music the place for their debuts. The concerts demand the best talent, whether foreign or native, and the very extreme of culture, Italian or American, and the society cannot afford to throw away its reputation worthily won and hitherto worn, for the sake of the cheap applause that follows the encouragement of talent *simply* because it is of home growth.

The appearance of Mr. Hoffman was pleasurably anticipated, and its realization secured him a hearty welcome. He played with the ease, grace and precision peculiar to him, winding accurately his way through the labyrinthic mysteries of the concerto, and well deserved the tremendous applause which greeted his reappearance in acknowledgement of the demand therefor. In the second part he played a fantasy on themes from "Maritana" so sweetly and gracefully as to secure a second *encore*. Mr. Hoffman, as a pianist, ranks in the estimation of Brooklyn people second to none save Mills. Lacking the power and magnetism of Mills, he possesses a quiet ease and elegance of manipulation which contrasts favorably with the gymnastics of others, who, in days gone by, have occupied the Academic stage. He was in happiest mood and touch on this occasion, fully sustained his reputation, and retired an accepted favorite, settled beyond peradventure in the good graces of a critical but enthusiastic audience.

A suitable finale to the pleasantest concert yet given by this society was the descriptive music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Of this it need only to be said that Bergman was satisfied and the audience delighted.

We understand that the coming of Mr. Beecher's new organ has started quite a sacred-musical furore in the City of Churches. Why don't some of the good people revive the triumphs of the early Christians by starting a Handel and Haydn Society? There are plenty of sweet voices in Brooklyn—Miss Segur's, for instance; Mrs. Comstock, of Trinity; Mrs. Williams, formerly of St. Charles Borromeo; Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. Mozart, and a host of others, and plenty of good old-fashioned directors—such as Judge Greenwood, Mr. Luther, B. Wyman, and so on—to manage them. The idea is practicable, and we hope it may be considered.

Art Matters.

Free Exhibition of New Pictures.—At the old standby, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, formerly known as Goupil's, where the genial and cultured Knoedler now presides, are many rare and beautiful paintings, of which we have heretofore spoken, and on which the public are permitted to look without charge. In addition to these, the house has just received, and to-day will exhibit, several new importations of signal merit, whose value as exponents of the skill of the best foreign artists is by no means adequately represented in the pecuniary consideration demanded for them. We will call attention to a few of them, prefacing the note by urging such of our readers as care for works of genuine merit and sterling worth to avail themselves of the privilege so courteously extended them:

Dargelas—"Schoolboys." This, by one of Frere's best known pupils, is a masterpiece of its kind. Half a score of youngsters are represented as pulling and hauling, pushing and tumbling through the doorway at the close of school. No man who, in his earlier days, had the pleasure of roughing it at school, can fail to recognize every type of boy in this picture, from the short-haired rapscallion who is bound to be out first, regardless of anybody and everybody else, to the timid little curly-head who shrinks with apprehension in the very centre of the crowd, with his cap thrown away and his books lost in the tussle.

Willems—"Au Roi." This is considered the best work of the artist. It represents a party of gentlemen about a table, rising and drinking *au roi*. The attitudes, expression, finish and detail are worthy of the man who accomplished the work. A marked feature in the composition is the contrast between the zeal and enthusiasm of the drinkers and the utter apathy and indifference of the two waiters who stand behind the chairs. The mere mechanical drawing of the picture is noticeable, but the superb finish and air of elegance characterizing the whole is its crowning glory.

Dieffenbach—"The Detected Portrait." The astonishment which is naturally excited in the minds of an honest farmer and his wife by the unexpected discovery of a lover's portrait in their daughter's trunk is well represented in this eminently domestic and rural exposition.

Merle—"Picture of a Young Girl." The title is rather infelicitous. The picture represents a beautiful, dark-haired, dark-eyed maiden of twenty-five Autumns, whose nature, if at all typified by her portrait, is as deep as the ocean and as true as steel. The tone of the flesh is not as a Boston friend once said of another, "superhuman," but is eminently natural; the *pose* of the head and the shape of the neck and shoulders are artistic, but without a shade of an ideal about them. The whole work indicates a copy from nature.

Baugniet—"Meditation." This is the best work of the *addenda*. A beautiful woman sits near a table in earnest meditation. Her black silk dress is relieved by the colors of her cashmere shawl and the brighter shades of the table cloth, in which, while the artist has introduced them for an evident purpose of relief, he has availed himself of all the cunning of his art, reproducing with wonderful accuracy the peculiar points of the cashmere and throwing with rare skill upon the canvas the brilliant hues of the gayest colors in the cloth.

A "Cinderella," by Lejeune, and the "Little Chambermaid," by Beranger, are destined to find favor with the most careful critics. "Leaving Church," by Laudelle, is an exquisite Roman piece, introducing the effects which can so well be made by one who understands the peculiar type of Italian beauty, the picturesqueness of the peasant dress and the absolute reverence with which the most ignorant and depraved regard "the Church" and everything belonging to it.

The pictures, representing many thousands of dollars in marketable value, will be exhibited at Mr. Knoedler's gallery, where doubtless those of our readers who are accustomed to refresh themselves by a picture bath will find them. The thanks of the public are due to this house and to others for the enterprise, zeal and liberality displayed in the encouragement of art love and art study in our midst, and it is at once a fitting result to them, as it is a pleasant result to the public, that such enterprise and liberality are found remunerative, pecuniarily, esthetically and socially.

Fire in Charlestown.

Boston, Sunday, Jan. 21.

[illegible]' stable in Charlestown was destroyed by fire last night, with its contents, including eight valuable horses.

Sailing of the Steamship Moravian.

Portland, Sunday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Moravian*, Capt. Aiton, sailed at 11 o'clock this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 21.

EXCURSION TO THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs or a portion of the members will shortly visit some of the Southern States. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company has tendered to them the use of a special train from Washington to Lynchburgh. Representative Kelley, in reply to the President of the road, thanks him for his kindness and says the committee will name an early day for the proposed tour of observation.

THE REGULATION OF CLAIM AGENTS' FEES.

Senator Wilson's bill to restrict the fees of claim agents and attorneys for making out the papers and collecting the bounty, pay and allowances of any enlisted man, or officers of the forces of the United States to $10, is causing a very general flutter among this large class in Washington. They assert that it will drive them out of business, and it cannot be made to apply to soldiers or officers after discharge or muster out. The measure will nevertheless be adopted in Congress. Judging from the present showing witnesses are already summoned to appear to-morrow before the Senate Military Committee to prove frauds committed by claim agents in the matter of collecting bounties, &c. Among those whose conduct is to be especially examined is that of a prominent claim agent here who has made a large sum of money; who has been heretofore tried and convicted by court-martial; who, it is alleged, has since committed an immense number of frauds upon soldiers and widows of soldiers. The case of a New-York agent is also to be investigated upon alleged fraud of a widow, from whom, it is said, he took for his fees three-fourths of the whole sum due her, and withheld the remainder for months after it was collected.

GOVERNMENT PILOTS.

Mr. Darling, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has reported against the expediency of causing all government pilots engaged during the war to be recognized as naval officers of corresponding grade, regularly enlisted in the service. The chief reason assigned by the committee for their action is that a very large proportion of the persons intended to be benefited by further legislation were and are now living in the States lately in rebellion, were prior to the late war engaged in piloting vessels in the civil service in those States, and were in many instances forced into the service of piloting the war vessels of the United States against their wishes, although they were generally out of employment. The committee further state that they have been as well paid as they were before or have been since in the civil service, and that their business was not injured, but generally increased, by the war.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Senate having already begun to properly prize the value of time, held a regular session yesterday while the House had adjourned over from Friday until Monday. The Freedmen's Bureau was principally under consideration, and Mr. Cowan proposed an amendment restricting its operations to the States lately in rebellion. Mr. Trumbull opposed it because it would deprive the freedmen of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware of its benefits, which were as much needed there as anywhere. Mr. Guthrie made a speech against extending its operations over Kentucky, on the ground that the State authorities could take much better care of the freedmen than the bureau could. The bill before the Senate embodies the views of Gen. Howard, and Mr. Trumbull having adopted the chief features of the bill framed by Mr. Eliot, Chairman of the Select Committee on Freedmen in the House, it is mutually understood that this bill is to be the one to be enacted into a law by Congress. It will enable the Commissioner to proceed much more intelligently and effectively in his administration than he has hitherto been able to do in consequence of his partially undefined powers and privileges.

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER RITTENHOUSE.

Senator Nye, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, has made a report exonerating Paymaster J. B. Rittenhouse, United States Navy, from all blame for the loss by robbery at Panama in October last of $13,000 government funds in his charge, and a bill giving him relief in that amount will probably pass the Senate.

A CLAIM TO JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S PROPERTY.

The former owner and holder of the present residence of Judge Underwood, in Alexandria, Va., called, in company with his wife, upon the President yesterday, and made a formal demand for the repossession of his property, a portion of which is now held by Judge Underwood and his son in various parts of the States of Virginia. He alleges that when the rebellion broke out he was in the southern part of Virginia, and made every exertion to get North to protect his property, but failed. That he can show this fact by abundant proof; and further, that he has always been a loyal citizen of the United States government. He alleges, also, that in less than one year from the breaking out of the rebellion his property was libelled, and by decree rendered by Judge Underwood, sitting as Judge of the United States Court, confiscated and sold at a very low price, the Judge himself becoming the purchaser of the homestead of the petitioner, and the son of the Judge becoming the purchaser of part of his other property. The President informed him that, as at present advised, he had no authority in the premises, but suggested that the petitioner had better lay his case before the Attorney-General for examination.

SECRETARY STANTON'S RECEPTION.

Secretary Stanton's first reception last evening was very brilliant. His residence was thronged until a late hour with an assemblage of the most distinguished people of the country. The marine band furnished delightful music, and the reception of the guests by the Secretary and his lady was most earnest and cordial. The elegant hospitality of the iron man compares fitly with the preëminent ability exhibited in his official sphere of duty.

DESTRUCTION OF MUTILATED TREASURY NOTES.

Since August last the Treasury Department has destroyed by burning over $48,000,000 worth of mutilated and cancelled notes of all kinds, and $10,000,000 additional will soon be added to the flames.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The sum of $7 has just been returned to the department through the confessional as a matter of conscience. Such cases which occur occasionally are only for small sums.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Voluntary contributions to the payment of the National Debt continue to pour into the United States Treasurer; but as yet, save the one thousand dollar donation by the Indiana farmer, some months ago mentioned, these patriotic contributions have scarcely paid, in any case, for the clerk hire or time spent in making the necessary entries and records upon the books of the Treasurer, who is compelled to go through the same amount of labor upon receipt of one cent as is required for a sum of one thousand dollars, or more.

The impracticability of such mere drop-in-the-bucket patriotism is sufficiently apparent by a mention of the character and results of the last three gifts received.

"A Patriot" sends from New-York *one cent*, which, he says, is a more liberal donation from him, in view of his means, than would be one thousand dollars from a merchant in good standing in that city, and if all would send in the same proportion, the national debt would be paid off at once. "A Union Man" sends fifty cents as the proceeds of an impromptu raffle of a drinking vessel, (probably after deducting "drinks all round;") and the pastor of a Methodist Church in New-York village, sends one dollar to be applied to the liquidation of the national debt. He says: "I am so poor that they do not think me worth taxing, yet believing the debt can be paid by voluntary contributions, will not withhold this mite toward doing what should be done."

The pastor's sentiment is commendable, but the practicable effect of his gift is burdensome upon the government. In making the proper entries and copying the letter in each of the foregoing donations, the matter was required to pass through the hands of a number of clerks, whose time thus occupied, it is found, cost the government an average of one dollar and eight cents for each contributor. The result stands thus: three donations one dollar and fifty-one cents. Cost for entering same, three dollars and twenty-four cents. Actual loss to the Treasury, one dollar and seventy-three cents.

Contributions of such small sums, if advisable at all, must be made in some other way in order to benefit the Treasury.

ORDER TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War yesterday promulgated the following order:

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 18, 1866.

General Orders, No. 4.—Hereafter, when Disbursing Officers, in payment of accounts, draw checks or drafts on funds placed to their credit with Assistant Treasurers or other Depositories of the United States, they will note upon the receipt taken for such payment the number, date and amount of such check or draft given in payment, and designate the Assistant Treasurer or Depository upon whom it is drawn.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

The Treasury Department has discovered that there is another new counterfeit of the 25 cent note.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Gay Season—The Presidential, Cabinet, and Other Receptions—Vigor of the Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 20.

Washington society is pervaded with a buzz of preparation, a rustle of silks, and a quiet but very busy under-current of comment and gossip and tittle-tattle about the receptions and entertainments and dinner-parties which have inaugurated the fashionable season during the present week. As such events are the indispensable and very appropriate concomitants of the class of society which makes Washington all it is in a social respect, they are within the legitimate province of proper and courteous newspaper mention. The Tuesday evening and Friday afternoon drawing-room receptions of the ladies of the White House, are proving a most sensible substitute for the crowded and crushing levees of former years. The President does not regularly participate, but usually on Tuesday evenings he so far dismisses his visitors and the public business as to appear in the reception-room about 9 o'clock. In the respect of seeing visitors there seems to be no difference between President Johnson and President Lincoln. Mr. Johnson devotes *all* his time to the public business, and has thus far denied himself all recreation or amusement. With a strong physical constitution he withstands a great pressure in the matter of interviews, and his health seems to continue vigorous. But it may be a feather too many by and by.

The drawing-room receptions on Friday afternoons at the White House are chiefly attended by ladies, though many gentlemen are presented. The most elaborate toilets are to be seen here, as well as at the evening receptions; for while jewelry, laces and costly trimming are concealed in full promenade dress, there are the compensating effects of the stylish empire bonnet, of pure Lyons velvet in matchless cloaks, of camel's hair shawls, and of rich and costly ermine, mink and sable. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover are winning the appreciation of all sensible people by their modest, natural deportment on these occasions. Their cordiality is genuine, and their entire manner free from the slightest approach to affectation.

On Tuesday evening Senator Harris and lady, of New-York, gave their first reception, which was attended by a very large and very select number of distinguished guests and personal friends of the Senator and his family. Senator Harris and lady are well known to many readers of the Times as the dispensers of a most genial and liberal hospitality, and it is scarcely necessary to remark that the spirit of this occasion was in keeping with the reputation of the distinguished family. Further receptions will be given on the evenings of Jan. 30 and Feb. 13.

On Thursday evening there were three or four prominent receptions, among which were those of Secretary McCulloch and lady, Speaker Colfax and Count De Montholon, French Minister. This rather taxed the vigor and capacity of many of the invited guests, but not a few were equal to all three, and the roll of carriages from Speaker Colfax's residence in Four-and-a-Half-street to that of Secretary McCulloch in Sixteen-and-a-Half-street, and *vice versa*, was incessant until nearly midnight. Speaker Colfax's great good fortune is his superbly genial manner, which not only renders him a popular man, but gives his friends immediate and confident assurance that he is positively glad to see them. Hence his receptions are always largely attended by a very fine class of people.

Secretary and Mrs. McCulloch received their guests with great affability of manner, and the eminent financier was quite as much at home in the drawing-room as he is among his greenbacks and national debt. Mrs. McCulloch is a lady of much dignity as well as cordiality of manner, and the elegant assemblage present on Thursday evening were most handsomely entertained.

Secretary Welles and lady gave their first reception on Friday evening, which I learn was equal to its predecessors, especially in point of distinguished guests.

Secretary Stanton and lady receive their friends to-night.

The season has thus begun most vigorously and will be kept up without any relaxation for the next six weeks, or until Lent puts an end to it.

CYMON.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Juarez Compelled to Evacuate Chihuahua—The City occupied by the French in Force—Juarez takes Refuge at El Paso.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 21.

Official news from El Paso, Mexico, up to the 22d of December, has been received here. The French marched in great force against the city of Chihuahua, and the Mexican Government had to abandon it. On the 9th President Juarez left Chihuahua with his Cabinet and his army, and came to El Paso, arriving there on the 18th. The French occupied Chihuahua on the 11th of that month. The Mexican forces under Gen. Jenezas remained fifty miles from Chihuahua annoying the French. President Juarez was well received by the people at El Paso. The news from the interior is represented as very good for the national cause.

THE THAW---THE FREEZE.

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The Duty of the Citizen—Its Neglect and the Consequences—The Streets, the Culverts, the Snow and the Mud—Action of the Street Commissioner.

The snows and suns and drizzling rains of last week committed sad havoc with our streets, our clothing and our health. But a few days ago and tens of thousands of happy children, waking from a sound and healthful sleep, made the house resound with gladsome cries because of the falling snow, with its promise of sliding, driving, rolling and balling; a few brief hours of heat and dampness changed their tune, and then we saw but the expression and heard the exclamation of disgust as with wet feet, bedraggled and filthy garments, mud-spattered dresses and soil-stained trousers, they reëntered their homes—children, too, of a larger as well as of a smaller growth. And their expression and exclamation were quite natural under the circumstances, for a greater amount of liquid nastiness had never, within our knowledge, plastered the pavements, hid the streets or flooded the gutters, than then. Starting from the Battery on foot—for it would take more hours than we had to spare to attempt the trip in a vehicle—we found an ocean of half-melted snow, slush and mud surrounding as with a liquorice vat the little Bowling-green, and dividing, without a possibility of reunion, the people on the right and their fellows on the left of the street. Proceeding up Broadway, glancing down the cross-streets, we found a semi-fluidic paste upon the pavements, which materially impeded satisfactory locomotion, causing one to slip two steps backward at every three steps taken forward. The gutters were frozen hard at the bottom, solid lumps of yet unaffected ice, surrounded by several inches of mud and water, whose consistency is such that no cart unironclad could carry it a block; which possesses peculiar facility of permeation; which soils garments to a charm; which defieth successfully the most cunning seductions of the stiffest clothes-brush; which would have driven mad the original proprietor of the Augean stables, and puzzed the stalwart Hercules in his unscientific beginnings in the slippery path of cleanliness. The Russ pavement and cobble-stones of the middle of the streets are long since hidden and by some forgotten. That they still exist is made occasionally manifest, when the diggers after water pipes or the repairers of sewers bore and mine for them; but to the people they are generally as a sealed book. On the top of the aforesaid Russ is laid first a block of solid ice, then a layer of closely-packed and well trodden snow, virtually ice; then came a mushy layer of consistent mud; then a lake of liquid nastiness, a watery compound of snow and dirt and soft ice. This last was by no means peculiar to Broadway and its cross-streets; nor, indeed, to the great metropolis of the Western continent; it spread over the entire city like a vast poor man's plaster; it embraced the many portions of our city as the radii of the sun embrace the hemisphere; it enfolded our streets as with a shroud and covered them like a pall.

Look at the bright-eyed, clean-faced, well-dressed men of business as they said "good bye" at the door of their home in the morning, who would recognize them in the mud covered, dirt plastered, chaps that wearily slipped up and slipped down on their way to their domiciles at night?

The fact is a patent one—there is no dodging—that last week the streets of New-York City were in a fearfully filthy condition. The complaints of our people rose up before His Honor Mayor Hoffman like the murmurings of the children of Israel before Moses in the wilderness. They clamored about him and disturbed him, day after day, with the old story of dirty streets, choked up culverts and unclean gutters, without apparently once considering their individual and collective duty in the premises and in the conclusion.

THE GUTTERS.

By law, every man is made the custodian of the sidewalk and gutter in front of his residence. So soon as the snow is fallen, it is his bounden duty to have it shoveled into the *street*, not into the *gutter;* and it is likewise his duty to shovel away the snow from the gutter, so that an unimpeded water-course may be open to the melting snow or the emptyings, if any, from the house. In Boston, that much abused, but in many municipal regulations that model city, no man would be permitted for an hour to leave his gutter in the condition which for weeks and months, and in some instances years, have characterized some of our gutters—gutters that have come under our personal and professional notice. The police complain that their interference produces no result, their reports are not noticed, the offenders are not punished; the Mayor can do but little in the matter, the Street Cleaning Commission are not charged with that work, and the Street Contractors have no more to do with it than the man in the moon or the Emperor of Brazil. It's a duty personal to every citizen—a duty we all owe to each other, to the city, to the public health, convenience and weal, and one which, by long neglect, has fallen into such absolute disuse as to be virtually obsolete and forgotten. The Mayor we know does all that he can to impress the importance of this duty upon such of his fellow-citizens as weary him with complaints; the Police Commissioners do their duty by instructing their force in regard to it, but all this can be of no avail unless the people themselves can be made to realize the necessity of a compliance with this simple, easy and inexpensive provision of the law. When once done the greater part of the trouble would be ended, for then the liquid that flooded and laked our streets would have free course to the sewers, and the middle of the streets, used only by horses and vehicles, would take care of itself.

And in this connection we desire to call particular attention to the throwing out of ashes. By the terms of the present contract the Street Contractors are bound to remove, at certain and *specified times*, the ashes from our streets. In every ward of the city regular days are appointed, and the appointments are well known, on which the carts will call for the ashes. The better class of our citizens provide themselves with barrels or boxes in which to keep the ashes until the day comes around; these barrels or boxes are then placed conveniently on the sidewalk and their contents dumped in the carts. Others prefer the less expensive, more dirty and more convenient mode of throwing out day by day the accumulating ashes upon the gutter. These naturally mix with the mud, filth and water from the snow, and become a sort of ash-pie-paste, nasty to behold and impossible to remove in any ordinary cart. We have ourselves seen people who reside in tenement-houses throw scuttles full of ashes upon the street within five minutes after the ash-cart had passed, and while it was yet on the block. Legally, it may be difficult to draw the line between privilege and abuse, but the good old doctrine of common sense teaches us that these people deserve what they don't get—the severest rebuke for the first offence, a fine for the second, and fine and imprisonment for the third. If we are correct, landlords are directed by law to provide boxes for the reception of ashes and garbage from tenement-houses. Such a law is needed at all events, and the police should have the power and the will to enforce it. This being settled, the street carts should be compelled to keep up their present practice, and one great element of filth and municipal disfigurement would be entirely removed.

THE CULVERTS.

In many places great ponds of water and slush were gathered about the culverts leading to the sewers. It is evident on the face of the matter that the difficulty is with the culverts themselves and investigation develops the fact that in some instances blocks of granite are wedged in so as to protect the culverts from injury while at the same time they are rendered virtually useless. An impeded culvert is of no more use than would be a solid block of masonry, and it is difficult for finite minds to comprehend the why and wherefore of the obstruction.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Street Commission have recently held two meetings in relation to the matter of clean streets. They had before them for consideration all the complaints made to the Mayor, and such suggestions as would naturally occur to themselves. They required from the contractors full statements as to the number of men employed, the amount of work done, the wards in which the force was kept, with all details. After a long and patient consideration, they concluded that, all things considered, the work was as well done as could be expected. The fearful weather, the heavy falls of snow, the sudden changes from extreme cold to extreme thaws, and the continued disregard of law and decency by the citizens being deemed ample reason for many of the ills of which the public complained.

If we could in some way provide for the immediate cleaning of the sidewalks by our citizens, and the immediate (thereafter) removal of the fallen snow from the middle of the streets, and could enforce the attention of the Board which has charge of the repairing of the streets, culverts and gutters, there might be some chance of our having passable cross-walks, clean streets and decent pavements in the Winter as well as the Summer time. But if our people will persist in doing their worst rather than their best, if block after block can be left unpaved, if culverts are to be left choked and useless, we must expect, after such thaws as the last, to be confronted at every point of the compass with mud and slush, lakes of watery paste and sloughs of boggy misery.

In this connection it would seem as if the man or Board, or whatever it is that has charge of the City Hall Park, might afford the few shillings that would remove the glaciers that disfigure its sidewalks, rendering the place as unsightly as the walking is wretched.

THE CHANGE.

But thanks to an all-wise Providence, the condition of things is changed—no thanks to the powers that be or ought to be hereabouts. On Saturday night the keen air began to chill the pavements, to congeal the slush, to harden the mud, and make beautiful with etchings of marvellous cunning our windows; and yesterday the city—which rested from its labors soaked in mud and melted snow—awoke in the crisp hard embrace of an all-reaching "freeze," which made its streets passable, its crosswalks available, its very gutters slideable and useful to the rising generation. Doubtless many poor people will suffer by the change; but take it all in all, such a cold snap as this, which in the brief round of twelve hours removes all visible trace of an overwhelming and omnipresent calamity, is fraught with general blessings which cannot be overestimated.

Skating Resumed.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday night the fickle thermometer suddenly dropped to the freezing-point, whence it has not budged up to this writing. As a consequence all the skating-ponds were yesterday hardened up to the proper firmness, the hearts of the devotees of the sport were melted to a corresponding degree with delight at present and prospective enjoyment. On the Central Park and other lakes there were thousands of happy people yesterday, of both sexes and all ages, enjoying themselves on the irons, having not before their eyes the fear of that commandment which saith "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." But, after all, who shall interpret the decalogue so strictly as to pronounce them sinners, who, thus speeding with winged feet drink in these exhilerating draughts of pure life-prolonging oxygen, from which the long hours of week-day toil in crowded factories, dingy shops and busy counting-houses except on Sunday debar them?

On the Fifth-avenue Pond, which, on Sundays, is more silent than Greenwood, the ice is in a better condition than ever before this season. Maj. Oatman offers excellent sport to all comers, and especially to the experts in universal podography. He promises a "carnival" to-morrow evening, when the grotesque brilliancy of the masquerade will be seen by the light of calciums and fireworks.

The Weather.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—The storm of Friday night was very severe in this neighborhood. At Lewiston, Ky., trees were torn up, fences prostrated, and chimneys overthrown.

Louisville, Jan. 20.—The weather was very warm yesterday afternoon. At night the mercury fell from 60 to 19 degrees. Soon after midnight a heavy storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder, lightning and snow, set in.

Nashville, Jan. 20.—There was a severe gale last night, which blew down several houses in Edgefield. Both snow and rain fell in large quantities. The mercury fell to three degrees below zero. Snow fell an inch and a half deep.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 20.—The continued mild weather has had its effect on the ice in the Hudson. The ferry-boat commenced running between Fishkill and Newburgh to-day, the first time since the closing of navigation.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Weather cloudy. Thermometer 29.

Buffalo, Jan. 21.—The gale of the last forty-eight hours still continues here. Weather cold with but little snow.

The Eaton and Hamilton Railroad.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Jan. 21.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, held by the City of Cincinnati, were sold yesterday for $100,000 cash.

Obituary.

Warren Converse, in 1847, a member of the State Assembly from Oneida County, has just died at Utica. He was in the 79th year of his age and had long been prominent in every good work.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Found Dead in a Tunnel.—During Saturday afternoon William Troy, an employe of the Harlem Railroad Company, discovered the dead body of Hugh Shelley, a flagman, lying on the track near Ninety-second-street, terribly mangled. It is supposed that deceased was knocked down and crushed by a passing train. The deceased was 55 years of age, a native of Ireland, and leaves a family. The police report the scene of the casualty as a deep cut just at the commencement of the Fourth-avenue tunnel, the latter extending down to Seventy-ninth-street, and that no escape presents itself to any one caught there by a train. Officers Miller and Buckley, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on learning the facts, proceeded to the spot and conveyed the body to the Station-house, and the Coroner was duly notified. The officers state that John M. Garraty, a foreman over a gang of laborers employed on the road, refused to allow them the use of a hand car to convey the body to the station-house, and also declined to furnish any assistance or a man to flag any approaching train which might be due. Fortunately for the officers they succeeded in performing their arduous task in perfect safety.

A Startling Predicament.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas Hearns, residing on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, was awakened by the noise of some one moving about his room. As soon as he became fairly awake he was startled by discovering a man standing by his bedside with a large knife in his hand, who ordered him to "keep quiet, or it would be worse for him." At the same time the recumbent gentleman saw a second man busy at work ransacking his room. As soon as they had secured a valuable watch, a $50 check, $25 in greenbacks, and $30 in nickel pennies, the thieves coolly took their leave of the astonished proprietor. He gave the alarm, however, and the burglars, who had gained an entrance into the house by means of false keys, were pursued by Officers Foley and Hiernan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, when they dropped the check and the pennies, but succeeded in making good their escape.

Masonic Funeral.—A large number of the members of Pacific Lodge, No. 233, of New-York city, together with the relatives and friends of the family of the deceased, were in attendance yesterday upon the funeral services of the late Brother John Illingworth, of Pacific Lodge. The funeral took place from All Saints' Church, Forsyth-street, at 3 o'clock. The usual Masonic ceremonies for the dead of the fraternity were performed under the direction of Past Master Brother John Costello, and were most impressively rendered.

Drowned from a Ferry-boat.—Last evening, after the Staten Island boat *Westfield* had discharged her passengers of the 7 o'clock trip from the island, Alexander Russell, one of the deck hands, while casting a line from the upper deck to secure the boat for the night in the New-York slip, lost his balance, and fell over the railing into the slip and was drowned. He leaves a wife and child.

Run Over by a Railroad Car.—Thos. Morehead, a man aged 65 years, was run over on Saturday evening, in Tenth-avenue, near Little Twelfth-street, by a car belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, and severely injured. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Successor of Dr. Cummings.—Dr. McGlynn has been appointed to the pastorate of St. Stephen's Catholic Church, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Cummings. Dr. McGlynn is a native of this city, and has already distinguished himself by his eloquence and ardent zeal.

Fatal Fall.—A German, named Andrew Hahn, residing in One-Hundred-and-ninth-street, near Second-avenue, on Saturday fell from the roof of a building in Seventy-third-street, and died shortly afterward. Coroner Wildey held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Mean Swindle and an Old One.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon last a man called at the residence of Mr. G. P. Russ, No. 41 First-place, and representing that Mr. Russ had met with an accident, handed his wife a note, the contents of which were as follows: "You are requested to come to the New-York Hospital, No. 349 Broadway, on account of Mr. Russ being run over by a stage—not badly hurt. He is in Ward No. 22. Come soon. From No. 215 Pearl-street." No. 215 Pearl-street is Mr. Russ' place of business in New-York. On reading the note, Mrs. Russ hastened to procure a carriage, and proceeded to the Hospital. Shortly after she had left, a boy came to the house and stated that he had been sent for a change of clothing. The servant quickly gathered up the following articles, and placing them in a carpet-bag, handed them to the boy: One coat, one pair of pantaloons, one vest, two shirts, one pair of drawers and two pairs of socks, in all valued at $100. The boy left, and that was the last seen of him. Mrs. Russ had meantime satisfied herself that she had been deceived, and, on returning home, was met at the door by her husband, who had sustained no accident whatever.

Death from Hydrophobia.—Mr. Nicholas Wyckoff, a well-known farmer of Queens County, died at his residence in Middle Village, in the Township of Newtown, on Thursday last, from the effects of hydrophobia, and was buried yesterday. Mr. Wyckoff received the bite which proved fatal about three months ago, and paid little attention to it. The rabid animal attacked him while he was going from his barn to his residence, and only inflicted a very slight incision. This was cauterized very soon afterward, and healed up, without, apparently, affecting Mr. Wyckoff's health. Recently, however, symptoms of hydrophobia exhibited themselves, and all known remedies proved fruitless. The afflicted gentleman died in the most excruciating agony, in the seventy-third year of his age. The dog which inflicted the fatal bite was shot shortly after the occurrence. The friends of Mr. Nicholas Wyckoff, President of the Williamsburgh City Bank and Industrial School, have confounded him with deceased, but they are altogether different persons, if not of different families.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, in the gas fixtures manufactory of Fellows, Hoffman & Co., No. 75 Boerum-street, E. D., and before it was extinguished damaged stock and building to the extent of $500. Fully insured in Kings County Insurance Company, and others. The office of Fellows, Hoffman & Co. is at No. 74 Beekman-street, New-York.

Losses by the Fire in Adams-street.—The losses sustained by the fire in Benton's Row, at the foot of Adams-street, on Friday night, were as follows: Excelsior Lock Company, $6,000, insured; Foster's Machine Shop, $300, by water, insured. Damage to boiler on first floor, $200; on building, $1,000, fully covered by insurance.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. M. LEVETT, Dentist.
No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.
[*Advertisement.*]

Bulwer Lytton says that a refined gentleman may always be known by the perfumes he uses. In American society it is recognized as a mark of elevated taste to patronize Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its purity, freshness and delicacy commend it to all persons of poetic taste and feeling.—*Concord Patriot.*

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Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

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Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

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Everything possible will be done to make the Times the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

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Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Children having Worms

Require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Sold at 25 cents a box by most dealers in medicines.

Our Infant has been Brought Safely

through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it.—*Mississippi Baptist.*

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

Won't Use Any Other.

WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York, General Agents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Snow Boots,

and all kinds of WARM AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES, GENTS, BOYS and CHILDREN, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

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Double sole, and all kinds for ladies and gents, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
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Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this city have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, only from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice free. For examining lungs with his Respirometer $3. His medicines can always be obtained there.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.
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Ericsson's Caloric Engines, for Pumping and all light work unequaled. 164 Duane-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

Small—Pratt.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, Col. M. P. Small, U. S. A., and Mary C., daughter of Col. H. C. Pratt, U. S. A. No cards.

New-Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

DIED.

Annin.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 20, Maggie, daughter of Sarah E. and the late Joseph Annin, aged 8 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, on Monday, 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Abbe.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, at Windham, Conn., Mrs. Charlotte Hackstaff Abbe, widow of the late George Abbe.

Babcock.—In Brooklyn, on Seventh Day, First Month, at the residence of her brother, Henry Babcock, Elizabeth Babcock, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn, near Boerum-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Buckhout.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, Clarence Norwood, youngest son of Henry A. and Jennie Buckhout, aged 1 year, 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from the residence of his parents, No. 266 West 36th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Nyack for interment.

Clark.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 21, Burton E. Clark, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, New-York-av., (St. Mark's-place,) without further notice.

Clapp.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, at Franklindale, N. Y., Mary H., daughter of the late Rev. Warren B. Clapp, aged 19 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

Cummings.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 21, Edward W. Cummings, aged 44 years.

His funeral will be attended from St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

Demarest.—Killed at Bristow Station, Virginia, Aug. 26, 1863, A. B. Demarest, son of N. T. and Eliza Demarest, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents on Monday, the 22d, at 2 P. M., from No. 2 Gregory-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Rochester papers please copy.

De Forest.—On Friday morning, Jan. 19, William Wheeler De Forest, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., on Monday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Elmendorf.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 20, Susanna, daughter of William F. and S. M. Fickett Elmendorf, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, at St. Paul's P. E. Church, corner of Pennsylvania-av. and Marcy-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ottawa (Iowa) papers please copy.

Finch.—At his residence, No. 15 [illegible]-place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 19, Henry Finch, [illegible] years, 3 months and 11 days. [illegible] John Corwin, No. 45 Grand-st., Newburgh, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Goldin.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, Anna R., youngest daughter of James and Mary Goldin, aged 2 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at No. 292 West 19th-st., at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, 23d inst.

Hasbrouck.—At Denver City, Colorado, on Friday, Dec. 29, Lawrence Hasbrouck, youngest son of Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, of St. Remy, Ulster County, aged 38 years.

Funeral services at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Hulsekemper.—At Elizabethport, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 19, Juliana, wife of the late Wm. Hulsekemper, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M., from the foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

Jerman.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 18, Edward Jerman, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his father, Daniel Jerman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 310 9th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, Monday.

Welsh papers please copy.

Jones.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, at his residence, No. 101 West 38th-st., Edmund Jones, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Lelong.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, of convulsions, Alexander Conant, infant son of Dr. Alexander and Mary Lelong, aged 5 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 128 Orchard-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

McFarland.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 19, Emma E., daughter of Alexander and the late Catharine McFarland, aged 14 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 142 West 29th-st.

Moretti.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 20, Luigi Moretti, late of Florence.

All the members of the Italian Benevolent Society, Unione e Fratellanza, and his friends are begged to meet at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 4 o'clock P. M. this day, (Monday,) where the funeral will take place.

[illegible]

English papers please copy.

Scharff.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 20, Mary Caroline, youngest child of Wessel and Mary C. Scharff, aged 1 year and 29 days.

Her funeral will be attended from Trinity Church, Newark, on Monday next at 4 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Serrell.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, of consumption, Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Serrell, of New-York, aged 24 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 9 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Tuesday.

[illegible].—At his late residence, in Haddam, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 11, Capt. [illegible]

[illegible].—On Sunday, Jan. 21, John [illegible]. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Trinity Church, Broadway.

Taylor.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, of consumption, Henry W. Taylor, aged 22 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of his father, Bedford-av., near Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Van Saun.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 20, at the residence of her mother, Miss Maggie F. Van Saun, daughter of the late Albert Z. Van Saun, deceased.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her mother, and at the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. Mr. Amerman's, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M.

California papers please copy.

Wilson.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, William Wilson, a native of Cumberland, England, aged 49 years, 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 Wall-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20 PER CENT.
DISCOUNT
ON
OVERCOATS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
DRESS SUITS
AND
BOYS' CLOTHING.
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BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
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ALL OTHERS UTTER FAILURES.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I., for 60 years proprietor of the Linnaean Nurseries, having discovered a POSITIVE REMEDY for Catarrh, has assumed its Radical Cure as a speciality. He calls attention to the fact that all pretended cures have hitherto proven deceptive abortions. Explanatory circulars, one stamp. Treatise on all diseases, 15 cents.

R. R. R.
THE UNIVERSALITY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR
FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.
ONE 50 CENT BOTTLE

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS—AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, OR TAKEN INTERNALLY, ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

1849. ASIATIC CHOLERA. 1849.

IN 1849 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURED OVER 50,000 PERSONS SEIZED WITH ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND, BY ITS TIMELY USE AS A PREVENTIVE, SAVED OVER ONE MILLION OF LIVES.

1856. YELLOW FEVER. 1856.

In 1856 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured thousands of persons seized with Yellow Fever. As a preventive of this terrible disease, Dr. Frederick B. Page, of Mississippi, urged its use to the Medical Boards of the Southern States, and publicly recommended it as the most certain safeguard in the world.

DURING THE WAR

More lives were saved by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF than from the best efforts of the medical staff. We have hundreds of letters proving this fact. We have the evidence to prove that in cases where men, by exposure to malarious swamps, bottom lands, rice fields, &c., used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, invariably escaped sickness; those who did not were seized with Dysentery, Swamp Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Rheumatism, &c., and those only who, when thus seized, used the READY RELIEF, entirely recovered.

ITS UNIVERSAL USE.

It cures the worst diseases incidental to all climates. It has been tested in Asia, Africa, South America, Europe, East and West Indies, and cured the worst forms of cholera, dysentery, fluxes, fevers, yellow fever, swamp, marsh, ship and other fevers, and never failed in protecting persons who used it as a preventive against attacks.

WHY NOT?

If RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses such remarkable *disinfecting, neutralizing*, strengthening, aperient, soporific, anodyne and other properties, as to cure the worst forms of disease as they exist, in the most sickly climates of the world, and where the poisonous malaria is so thick that "you may almost cut it with a knife," who not sure, with the great ease it does, all sorts of fevers of the milder type in our own climate? Diarrhoea, dysentery, fever and ague, bilious fever, influenza, &c., are but the milder and weaker forms of the more terrible diseases. If it cures the worst forms as they exist in the most sickly climates, it will readily cure them less as they prevail amongst us.

DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle costs only 50 cents, and this bottle can be used for various purposes, with the assurance of doing more permanent good than one *hundred dollars expended for other medicines and physicians' prescriptions*. If suddenly seized with sickness, the use of the Relief will instantly arrest the disease and afford immediate ease to the patient.

TEN YEARS' RHEUMATISM
CURED BY RUBBING THE SPINE WITH
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ROBT. ELY, Esq., aged 50, has been afflicted with Rheumatism for 10 years. For the past 12 months he was confined to his room perfectly helpless. His limbs were distorted, swollen and misshapen; his hands cramped so that he could neither move his fingers nor open nor shut his hands; rheumatic pains ran riot all over his body; moving him from his bed involved the most intense suffering. He was induced to have his spine rubbed once an hour, morning and night, with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The first rubbing gave him ease; a few successive rubbings relieved him of pain; one month's application of the RELIEF and a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS cured him. He is now a well and hearty man and uses the RELIEF and PILLS occasionally only.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

As a family medicine it is the most useful remedy known to the world. If seized with pain or sickness or threatened with any malignant disease, its use will quickly cure the patient and protect the system against attacks. IN A FEW MINUTES after the application of the READY RELIEF externally, or its administration internally, the patient, seized with the most excruciating PAINS, ACHES, CRAMPS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, FEVER AND AGUE, SPASMS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, CONGESTION, or INFLAMMATION, will enjoy ease and comfort.

IMPORTANT.—TO FARMERS AND OTHERS residing in sparsely settled districts where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where *pain or discomfort* is experienced, *or if seized with* INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, BAD COUGHS, HOARSENESS, BILIOUS COLIC, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, STOMACH, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS; or with CROUP, QUINSY, FEVER AND AGUE, or with NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, or with LUMBAGO, PAIN IN THE BACK, or RHEUMATISM, or with DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or DYSENTERY, or with BURNS, SCALDS or BRUISES, or with STRAINS, CRAMPS or SPASMS. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF *will cure you* of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

RHEUMATISM.—This painful disease has baffled the most skillful physicians and popular remedies. It is the most difficult of diseases to treat—yet RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has never failed in affording immediate relief to the sufferer; and in all cases of Acute, Inflammatory or Nervous Rheumatism, to effect a permanent cure. In Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called *Renovating Resolvent*, should be taken as an adjunct with the READY RELIEF.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Price 50 cents per Bottle.
Dr. JOHN RADWAY & CO., Montreal, C. E.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
You can be entirely relieved of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption by using WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. It is prescribed by eminent physicians for all these fearful diseases. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO. and J. MILHAU & SON, No. 192 Broadway.

THE
NEW BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE,
is the
ONLY ONE SOLD AT LESS THAN $55.
Licensed by
Wheeler & Wilson to use their "Feed."
PRICE $25.
BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE CO., 569 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENT MEDICINE FOR SALE.
The right of a Patent Medicine, well established, is for sale. For particulars address CHAS. DOWNER, 4 Cedar-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH CITY-HALL PRECINCT POLICE,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1866.
NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE FIREMAN'S Ball this evening, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach in line from 3d-av. through 14th-st., in delivering their company.
In taking up, coaches will form on south side of 14th-st., right resting at Irving-place.
Gentlemen will please use the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach.
Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger without regard to distance in the city.
No carriage will be allowed in the line but such as are passed by inspection. CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS—THE great headache remedy and cure for dyspepsia, constipation, acid stomach and indigestion. They remove a bad cold.
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS, for hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, and all throat complaints. They clear the voice, and are used by all ages. 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists and by J. SWORDS, Proprietor, No. 82 Dey-st.

OLD EYES
MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CROUP—HOW IT MAY BE PREVENTED Without medicine; also its Cause and Cure—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.

D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch. Interest allowed on deposits.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the ISLAND OF CUBA.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

AN Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and, to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARK,
Comptroller.

No. 1,624.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, coupons or certificates of advances of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby notified to present the same at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company No. 26 Exchange-place, within thirty days, in order that the proper adjustment may be made of the amount realized from the sale under foreclosure of the said Eastern Division.

R. G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. N. COMPANY,
No 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
JAMES HOWE.
G. SWAN.
Directors.

OFFICE MONTAUK S. N. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Montauk Steam Navigation Company has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office, No. 171 Broadway.

C. W. COPELAND, President.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

LOST.—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 92,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch,
No. 18,949, issued to E. Terrey,
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

We have also for sale a full assortment of

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

comprising the leading names of Houses in the DRY GOODS, COMMISSION and JOBBING, HAT and CAP, GROCERS, and other trades, at rates varying from

7 TO 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

BANKS and INVESTORS out of the city will be supplied with lists of names and rates, on application by mail

H. CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. GEO. H. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SECURED BY PUBLIC LANDS.
Ten per Cent. Interest—Payable Semi-Annually.

These bonds are issued to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, across the promontory of Keweenaw Point, forming a link in the chain of the navigation of Lake Superior, via Sault St. Marie's Canal, with the Lower Lakes. The importance of this enterprise has been recognized by Congress by an act approved March 3, 1865, and confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, passed March 16, 1865, granting to this company two hundred thousand acres of public lands, located in the rich mineral region of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan.

The whole amount of bonds to be issued is limited by the company to five hundred thousand dollars, and secured by a first mortgage on all the franchises, rights, privileges and tolls of the Canal Company, together with the said two hundred thousand acres of public lands. The bonds are payable in ten years from the 1st July, 1865, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., as authorized by the laws of Michigan, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July, at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York, and are offered for sale at the office of the President of the Company, H. A. TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

UNITED STATES.
RUSSIAN EXTENSION,
AMERICAN
TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE,
NATIONAL BANKERS,
ADAMS,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
AMERICAN,
UNITED STATES
EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, County, City and Town Bonds, Railroad Securities of every description not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers. No. 35 Wall-st.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JAMES BUELL,	ANTHONY S. HOPE,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
AARON ARNOLD,	CHARLES RUBENS,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	DANIEL S. SCHANCK,
EDWIN L. TROWBRIDGE,	GEORGE CECIL,
DAVID A. WOOD,	RUSSELL SAGE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	ALBERT JEWETT,
JAMES S. ROCKWELL.	

R. W. Townsend, William Black and Amos. H. Trowbridge were elected judges of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the board, held subsequently, JAMES BUELL was reëlected President, and LUCIUS HOPKINS was elected Vice-President, and E. H. PERKINS, Jr., was appointed Cashier, in place of C. A. Smith, resigned.

JAMES BUELL, President.

OFFICE OF BREVOORT INSURANCE CO.,
No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen composing the third class were elected directors for three years ensuing:

M. F. SPAULDING,	EDWARD A. BIBBY,
GEORGE W. POWERS,	ALFRED F. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK G. OAKLEY,	JOSEPH F. SANXAY,
F. J. HOSFORD,	HIRAM GAGE,
J. M. TOBIN,	CHAS. S. PELL,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,	D. D. STARIN,
OLIVER BRYAN,	MARTIN A. HOWELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James C. Harriott was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS of "The Chemical National Bank of New-York" for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN Q. JONES,	ROBERT McCOSKRY,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 10th inst., John Q. Jones, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. G. G. WILLIAMS, Jr., Cashier.

PARTIES HAVING BONDS OF THE CITY OF KEOKUK, not represented in the settlement now being effected for same, may still avail of the terms offered, if presented soon to the undersigned. No provision is made for any bonds that may not be represented, or entitled to the present offer of compromise, and within the time prescribed, by said City of Keokuk. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Duck Creek Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held in Room No. 14 of the Astor House, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3½ o'clock P. M., punctually, at which the report of the Investigating Committee will be submitted.

W. JAFFRAY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be holden at the office of the company, No. 8 Wall-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LILLY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
JAS. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be holden at the office of the company, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Copake Iron Mines will be holden at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. WARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Honduras Company, for the election of trustees, will take place at the office of the company, No. 25 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.
HENRY QUINPEL, Jr., Sec'y.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.
LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

$100 REWARD.—MISSING—FIVE ILLINOIS State bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 1,174, 1,175, 1,176, 1,177 and 1,178. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. The above reward will be paid, no questions asked, for their return, by JAS. L. BERRIEN, No. 338 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

STOLEN—A LARGE NUMBER OF CHECKS ON New-York and Brooklyn banks, from the Messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn; they are stamped on the back by said bank. All persons are cautioned against receiving such checks.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.

A. A. LOW,	W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
L. VON HOFFMAN,	GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE,	HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE,	RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,	MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS,	C. F. DAMBMANN,
U. A. MURDOCK,	NOAH L. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this company, held on the 16th inst., THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was elected Vice-President, in place of Robert Soutter, Esq., resigned.
J. O. HARTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND SANTA FE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway
DEC. 26, 1865.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M; Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS CHRISTY, Pres.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of WILCOX & GRAVES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JESSE A. GRAVES retiring therefrom.
JAMES WILCOX.
JESSE A. GRAVES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of CHAPMAN & WILCOX, and will continue the photographic stock business, at No. 530 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

All business of the firms of WILCOX & GRAVES and GEO. A. CHAPMAN, will be settled by the new firm.
GEO. A. CHAPMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866. JAMES WILCOX.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of LONEY, IDDINGS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned is authorized to attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.
R. S. LONEY,
W. P. IDDINGS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865. J. A. CLIFTON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of ALDRICH, IDDINGS & CLIFTON. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dry goods commission business. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, JAMES H. ALDRICH and WILLIAM P. IDDINGS, both residing in the City of New-York, and JUNIUS A. CLIFTON, residing in the City of Brooklyn; special partner, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, residing in the City of New-York. The amount of capital which HERMAN D. ALDRICH, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

JAMES H. ALDRICH,
W. P. IDDINGS,
J. A. CLIFTON,
} General Partners.
H. D. ALDRICH, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.
CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866. S. V. WHITE.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.

(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.

Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents, canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[L. S.]
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. H. UHL & FRANKLIN is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN H. UHL,
THOMAS FRANKLIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by J. H. UHL & FRANKLIN under the firm name of UHL & GIHON, JR. JOHN H. UHL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866. JOHN GIHON, JR.

REMOVAL.—LESHER & WHITMAN HAVE this day removed from No. 8 Park-place to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway. Having admitted Mr. G. H. DUNHAM partner in our business on Jan. 1, 1866, the style of firm from this date will be LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

CHARLES H. WILSON IS ADMITTED to, and E. C. CLARK, Jr., and W. A. SUMNER retire from our firm this day—the firm name continuing as heretofore.
WILLSON, WATROUS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW has been admitted as partner with me in my business from this date, which will be hereafter continued under the firm-name of E. F. MANY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. EDWARD F. MANY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
MR. EUGENE SHINE HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm,
EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital,	$500,000 00
Surplus,	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 10, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.
JANUARY 10, 1866.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid on the first day of February next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 30th inst., both days inclusive.
JAN. 17, 1866. B. S. GIBLIN, Sec'y.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 16, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 20th inst., at their office No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.
Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of government tax,) payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th to the 31st of January, inclusive.
By order.
WILLIAM. H. REBLET, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of government tax, will be paid by this Company at the usual places, on and after Feb. 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 26th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MACHINERY.

PROPELLER ENGINE FOR SALE.—Second hand, in good order. Cylinder 18 inches by 2 feet stroke, high pressure, with boiler, heater, pumps and pipes, complete as taken out of vessel. Apply to C W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

THE ANNULAR DRILL COMPANY, of New-York, are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner, and unequaled for rapidity, economy and precision of work. The simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine render it superior to anything in use for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock-blasting. The machines can be used by steam, horse or hand power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles. For further particulars inquire at the office, or address J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Revenue Cutter Storehouse, Quarantine, Staten Island, by order of
C. P. CLINCH, Esq., S. D. Collector of the port,
1 32-pounder iron rifled gun.
4 32-pounder light shell guns.
2 32-pounder heavy shell guns
Gun carriages and slides.
Boxes shell and shot.
1 iron armor, weight 3,200 pounds
Iron forge, &c., &c., &c.
Also, by order of the
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.
Scrap iron, copper, brass and composition.
About 4,000 lighthouse lamp chimnies.
Also, by order of
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., U. S. Cotton Agent.
The wooden sheds built for storing cotton.
Lot of damaged cotton and pickings.
Lot of junk; 32 cotton trucks.
Terms cash; catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.
☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the New-York Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of drugs and medicines, property of the United States, viz.:

25 gals. Alcohol	296 qts. Spirits Turpentine.
534 lbs. Aloes, Bonaire and Barbados.	123½ lbs. Ground Ginger.
79½ lbs. Alum.	1,3,8¾ lbs. Glauber Salts.
30 lbs. Ammonia.	26 bottles Tinc. Iodine.
339 bottles Ammonia.	829¾ lbs. Lard.
59 gals. Arnica.	77 gals. Laudanum.
127 lbs. Assafœtida.	40¼ lbs. Acetate Lead.
338½ lbs. Blue Vitriol.	247 lbs. Mercurial Ointment.
423 bottles British Oil.	1,553 bottles Mustang Liniment.
167 1-16th lbs. Calomel.	151¼ qts. Spirits Nitre.
237 lbs. Cantharides.	106 qts. Castor Oil.
1440¾ lbs. Castile Soap.	88 qts. Sweet Oil.
200 lbs. Simple Cerate.	1,828 bottles Opodeldoc.
73½ lbs. Sulphate of Copper.	60 lbs. Chlorate Potash.
114¾ lbs. Copperas.	697¾ lbs. Resin.
200 lbs. Epsom Salts.	788¼ lbs. Sulphur.
66½ bots. Sulphuric Ether.	39 lbs. Tobacco, plug.
185 lbs. Ground Flaxseed.	763¼ lbs. Sulphate Zinc.

Aniseed, antimony, aquafortis, arnica flowers, arrow root, balsam of copabia, fir, basilicon and rosin ointments, bi carb soda, borax, buckthorne syrup, chloroform, condition powders, corrosive sublimate, cream tartar, glycerine, Gilman's and Powel's liniments, caustic, mustard, nutgalls, croton oil, farriers and gargling oils, oils of cloves, juniper origanum, rosemary, sassafras and spike, peppermint, tartar emetic, cayenne pepper, wormwood and yellow root.

Terms cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in, if the interest of the government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Captain of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 19, 1866.
IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS OF THE War Department, I will sell at public auction, at 1 P. M. on the 25th inst., at Hart's Island,
THE PRISON BARRACKS, WITH THE FENCES, COOK-HOUSES, SINKS, PLATFORMS, PLANK WALKS, &C., PERTAINING THERETO.
The entire length of the barracks is 1,846 feet; height of rear wall, 17 feet; depth, 16 feet. There are three tier of bunks, and one table running the entire length of the barracks. The platform for the guard is 1,592 feet long; length of fence, 260 feet, height, 18 feet, four mess-houses, each 30 feet long, 16 feet wide and 13 feet high; two sinks, 60 and 132 feet long, and approaches thereto; 25 doors and 90 windows in the mess-rooms and barracks.
The buildings were all built of good merchantable lumber, and are in good order and condition. They were completed last September.
The property will be sold in lots.
Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of purchase money to be made to the auctioneer at the time of the sale.
A steamer will leave the government dock at Castle Garden at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the transportation of parties wishing to attend.
Further information can be obtained, and plans of the buildings seen at the office of the Quartermaster, at Hart's Island, and of the undersigned.
The government reserves the right of declining all bids received, if they are considered unfair and disadvantageous.
By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster D. E.
B. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner 17th and H sts., Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of
Drums, sashes, books, jackets, blankets, bedsacks, leggins, havelocks, cap covers, rubber blankets, rubber ponchos, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, shovels, kettles, knapsacks, haversacks, hospital tents, wall tents, Sibley tents, common tents, flags, coats, caps, pack saddles, vests, trowsers, shirts, turbans, &c.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The store must be removed within five days from dat of sale. Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1866.
Will be sold at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, E and 5th sts., in this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, consisting of sheets, drawers, pillow-cases, bed-sacks, towels, gowns, blankets, shirts, musquito nets, tin plates and washbasins, knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, one fireproof safe.
Terms cash. Property to be removed in forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
2 lots of land, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, south side 73d-st., 150 feet west 3d-av.
10 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 400 feet west 3d-av.
3 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 100 feet east 4th-av.
4 lots of land east side 4th-av., commencing southeast corner 73d-st.
7 lots of land north side 72d-st., commencing 325 feet west 3d-av.
Maps and full particulars at the office.

NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.
AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF Commodore C. H. Bell, United States Navy, Commandant of this station, I shall offer for sale at the navy-yard, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz.:
Condemned tools, hardware, boats, coal and cinders from brass furnaces, oil and turpentine barrels, paints, brushes, &c., &c.
EDWARD HOOKER,
Acting Vol. Lieut. Commander,
Naval Storekeeper.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JAN. 22, AT 11 1-2 o'clock, on Pier No. 10, North River:
95 boxes fresh Malaga oranges,
1,154 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.
Cargo brig *Huida*, from Malaga.
At 12½ o'clock, on pier—East River:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
3,880 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
1,369 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *T. W. Rowland*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 24TH-ST., KNOWN AS THE COMPTON HOUSE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The valuable property situate on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 24th-st., known as the "Compton House." The house is large and commodious, fine stables in rear of lots, which are about 25 by 98 feet each. Maps at office of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following describe rolling stock, viz:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three o and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, fi feet guage.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in th ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 1 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Symbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.
Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE.
Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Jan. 22, 1866.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.:
689 sets four-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
1,781 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
76 sets six-horse artillery harness, new and in original packages.
370 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, serviceable.
599 single sets lead-horse wagon harness.
161 mule litters and harness, second-hand.
149 pack saddles.
2,637 nose bags, new.
179 carpincho skins, new.
180 yards green baize, new.
835 pounds iron wire, new.
25,566 pounds chain cable, new.
35,638 pounds wrought spikes, new.
Terms of sale cash in government funds.
By order of Col. W. W. McKIM,
Chief Q. M., Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, 23d, WEDNESDAY, 24th, THURSDAY, 25th, AND FRIDAY, 26th January,
At 10½ o'clock, each day, at the extensive LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS and ART EMPORIUM of Messrs. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. (John H. Williams, Jr., successor.)
POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MIRRORS, FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, FANCY GOODS AND WORKS OF ART, including all the PLATE-GLASS SHOW CASES and valuable FIXTURES, as the premises are about undergoing extensive alterations, consisting of:
MIRRORS—Large and various sizes of Mantel, Pier and Oval Mirrors, richly framed, of the best qualities and richest pattern frames, in great variety. Also, unframed Plates, various sizes.
CORNICES AND BASES—To match the above, richly gilt and carved, all made to order, of the latest styles.
Also, FRAME MOULDINGS, of various patterns.
FINE ENGRAVINGS—Framed in gilt and black walnut frames. Of the most favorite and desirable subjects of the English, French, German and American Schools.
UNFRAMED ENGRAVINGS—In great variety, suitable for framing or portfolio proofs on India paper, and prints, chromo-lithographs and water colors, &c.
FANCY GOODS—Carved Tables, Statuettes, Stands, do. corner Stands and Brackets, in carved black walnut and gilt; Bisque Figures and Statuettes, Card Receivers, Cheval Glasses, Portfolios, Bas Reliefs and other fancy goods, in great variety.
STEREOSCOPIC CASES AND STANDS—Photo Likenesses and Views, and other fancy articles, in great variety.
OIL PAINTINGS—A number of fine Oil Paintings by celebrated artists of European and American Schools.
VALUABLE FIXTURES—About 140 lights of heavy plate glass, 54x30, best quality, with frame fixtures; Railings, Cases, Stands, Gas Fixtures, Rods, Desks, &c., all in excellent order.
The sale will commence as above, at 10½ o'clock each day, continuing until 1¼; recommencing at 2½ P. M., and concluding at 5 P. M., until the whole stock shall be sold.
Catalogues will be ready on day before sale.
The stock can be now examined.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:
502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.
As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.
Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV., 126TH, 125TH, 115TH, 104TH, 48TH, GAY AND LISPENARD STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
5TH-AV.—8 lots, comprising the entire front between 125th and 126th sts.
126TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, 100 feet west of 5th-av.
125TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., together with the Colonade House thereon.
115TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 295 feet east of 5th-av.
104TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 3d-av.
48TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av.
LISPENARD-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot on south side, 56 feet west of Church-st., known as No. 30.
GAY-ST.—2 two-story and attic brick houses and lots on westerly side of Gay-st., between Christopher-st. and Waverley-place, and known as Nos. 12 and 14.
Sale without reserve.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.
SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 33D AND 34TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Board of Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, under the direction of the undersigned Executive Committee:
33D-ST.—9 lots on north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.
34TH-ST.—12 lots on south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.
All the above described lots are 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.
Seventy per cent. may at option of purchasers remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS, JOSEPH GRAFTON, JOHN T. IRVING, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, SMITH CLIFT, Committee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 106TH, 115TH, 117TH, 121ST AND 124TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
1ST-AV.—4 lots northeast corner of 1st-av. and 106th-st.
115TH-ST.—1 lot and gore, north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
117TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 210 feet east of 5th-av.
121ST-ST.—2 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 10th-av.
121ST-ST.—2 lots, north side, 150 feet east of 3d-av.
124TH-ST.—6 gore lots, south side, 225 feet west of 9th-av.
Maps at office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JAN. 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 241 State-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., household furniture, walnut library bookcase, mahogany sofas, arm and reception chairs, bedsteads, painted chamber set, mattresses, beds, oval mirrors, pictures, oak buffet, extension table and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, crockery, glass, cutlery and kitchen furniture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURTIS' FRAGRANT
DENTILINE
CLEANSES AND PRESERVES THE TEETH,
CURES SOFT AND SPONGY GUMS.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO.,
Sold by HELMBOLD & CO.,
Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS.

BREWERS | A REVOLUTION IN BREWING.
BREWERS | All the AROMA of the hops saved.
BREWERS | MARTIN'S HOP EXTRACTOR and
BREWERS | CONDENSER.
BREWERS | CHEMIST— } Martin's Chemical Ex-
BREWERS | CHEMIST— } tractor. To know its
BREWERS | value, send for circular. Nos. 239 and
BREWERS | 241 Water-st., New-York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—KNOW all, that the license to infiltrate under Morgan's Patent, granted to W. A. Cushman, of New-York City, for the States of New-York and New-Jersey, is, on this 30th day of December, 1865, and hereafter, revoked. All persons are cautioned against negotiating with him in respect to the same, as such will be an infringement of the patent.
A. S. CLARK, for the Patentee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—KNOW all, that the license to infiltrate under Morgan's Patent, granted to Wm. A. Cushman, of New-York City, for the State of Texas, is, on this 13th day of January, 1866, and hereafter revoked. All persons are cautioned against negotiating with him in respect to the same, as such will be an infringement of the patent.
A. S. CLARK, for the Patentee.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels set up at short notice. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, &c., city or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook and assist with the washing in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 100 11th-st., near 2d-av., rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman, in city or country, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer: no objection to do housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; a competent dressmaker; dresses ladies' hair; wages $12. Call No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress, or nurse and seamstress; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid in a private family. Best of reference. Apply or address No. 115 Laurens-street, near Prince.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE IN some respectable family, by a respectable married woman, who lost her infant a few days ago. Apply at 738 3d-av., between 49th and 50th-sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, healthy young girl, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good city reference; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; can assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 380½ 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman, as a first-class cook; is an excellent baker; best reference. Call at 181 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, to do general housework. Call at No. 4 West 15th-st.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS, No. 158 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male servants of all kinds.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day, or would take work in; operating done on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class city reference. Apply at No. 20 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a smart, industrious and obliging young man who understands his business; is perfectly willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; will be found trustworthy and reliable to his employer. Apply for or address COACHMAN, at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the very best of city references from his last employer. Call in the china and glass store, corner of 24th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young man in the country, to be generally useful; would work well; is a good and careful driver; has the best reference from last employer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as door-keeper, messenger, light porter, or to take charge of public offices, &c., &c.: ten years' references. Address M. T., No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced man, just disengaged; first-class references and testimonials. Call or address COACHMAN, at Wood Brothers, Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country as general man; understands the care of horses, driving, and is a good plain gardener. Address M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AN ENGINEER WHO CAN FIX STEAM or gas pipes, do his own repairing, use carpenters' tools; also, paint well, wishes to meet with an engagement; first-class references will be given; no objection to the country. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BUSINESS FOR ALL.—MALES AND FEMALES, with capital or without, seeking for the most pleasant, reputable and profitable business, will call upon or address, for particulars, the Bartlett Sewing Machine Company, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.
See fifth page of this paper.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ACCURATE by habit, quiet in his ways, methodical and gentlemanly, and of mature age; no objection to an Englishman; the books not very extensive, but the entire charge of them to be his, beside out-door duties. Address M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED in fine embroideries. None others need apply. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE hardware-store, a lad of 15 or 16, who writes a fair hand, is quick at figures, and resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, A. B. & CO., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER, WHO HAS some knowledge of farming, from first next month. Address Box No. 780 New-York Post-office, stating terms and references.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE fancy goods house. Address, stating salary, Box No. 4,879 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, as waitress. Apply at No. 6 West 34th-st., on Monday, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; UNEXCEPTIONABLE references required. Apply to WILLIAM A. CROCKER, No. 15 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CAR builders and coach trimmers in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Apply at No. 132 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

MEETINGS.

THE SIGMA PHI CLUB OF THE CITY of New-York, will give its Annual Dinner at the Maison Dorée, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 9 o'clock. All members of the Society are cordially invited.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, ON all affairs of life, No. 158 6th-av. Ladies 50 cts. Gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE...........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE...............3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..............................1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT........(Building)..........Great power.
PEREIRE..............(Building)..........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS...(Building)..........Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON..M. SURMONT....FRIDAY......Feb. 2
EUROPE..........A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY......March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,696	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 20
ERIN.................TUESDAY, Jan. 23
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, Jan. 27
THE QUEEN........SATURDAY, Feb. 3
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOXER, Commander,
2,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin.................................$105 00
Second Cabin.................................62 50
Steerage..37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.

For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO.......HENRY A. GADSDEN......Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON.......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.......HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON.......April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.............$132 50 | Second cabin...........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage...............................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage...............................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO..............WEDNESDAY....Jan. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.......Jan. 27
CITY OF DUBLIN.......WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 31
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......Feb. 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 29, and MONDAY, Feb. 26.
Passage money to Nassau.......................................$45
Passage money to Havana...50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE, will succeed the EAGLE and leave on Feb. 7.

NOTICE.
THE STEAMSHIP MONTEZUMA
FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
Is unavoidably detained till TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.................Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.................Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
[illegible].................Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE.................Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
The A1 Steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
[illegible] accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $200 $100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Reduced rates per steamship NEW-YORK, Jan. 20,
First cabin. Second cabin. Steerage.
$275. $150. $75.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MARMION,
Capt. E. R. WARSAW,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.......Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE.......Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES.......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The favorite sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, J. ATKINS Commander, sails SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
The SAN JACINTO sails SATURDAY, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
Agent at Savannah. No. 5 Bowling-green.
B. H. HARDEE, Esq.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, MERRILL, Commander; VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

SOUTHERN SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH are notified that the railroad is complete from that city to Augusta, and expresses are run daily for all descriptions of merchandise shipped by Adams' Express Company, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skillful dentist should call on Dr. J. A. KELLEY, No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelley is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

TO DR. HOYT IS DUE, THE CREDIT OF ORIGINATING and using the ONLY METHOD by which it is possible to administer nitrous oxide pure. Dr. Hoyt has used it for years; extracting thousands of teeth with perfect success. Only office, No. 978 Broadway, near 12th-st.

DRY GOODS

CLOSING OUT SALE,
FOR
THIRTY DAYS.

560 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at 50c. per piece, worth $1 00
500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at 75c. per piece, worth 1 25
500 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at $1 per piece, worth 2 00
200 ps. VELVET RIBBON, at $2 per piece, worth 4 00

FANCY RIBBONS,
SUITABLE FOR SASHES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.
200 ps. RIBBON, at 10 cents per yard, worth 25 cents.
500 ps. RIBBON, at 25 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
800 ps. RIBBON, at 3 shill'gs per yard, worth 7 shil's.
100 ps. RIBBON, at 50 cents per yard, worth $1 00
200 ps. RIBBON, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

REMNANTS.
VELVETS, SILK, SATIN and PLUSHES,
selling off at less than
HALF PRICE.
REAL VALENCIENNE LACES,
BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE,
AT
COST PRICE.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FOR
BONNETS,
AND THE
HAIR.
CLOSING OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
200 Linen COLLARS and SLEEVES,
at 50c. per set—worth $1 25.
100 dozen LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDK'FS,
at 50 cents.
CORSETS REDUCED FROM
$2 50 to $1 50.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS.

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, bet. 25th and 26th sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
CLOSING SALE OF
WINTER CLOAKS,
Twenty per cent. below cost,
At
JOHN CAMPBELL'S,
(Late with George Brodie,)
No. 898 Broadway,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

LEGRAIN'S
OPERA CLOAKS from $20 to $50 for the GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL of the ARION VOCAL SOCIETY, at
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN'S
OPERA CLOAKS from $20 to $50 for the LIGHT GUARD BALL, at
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN'S
OPERA CLOAKS from $20 to $50 for the SEVENTH REGIMENT GRAND RECEPTION,
Can be had at
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE.
DAMAGED GOODS
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
DAMAGED BY
SALT WATER ONLY.
20 CASES OF WET GOODS.
TABLE-LINENS AND DAMASK,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING LINENS.
CASES LINEN TOWELS AND CRASH,
HOSIERY, NAPKINS, COLLARS,
GLOVES, SHEETINGS, BANDS,
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, LACES,
BANDS, FLANNELS, SETS.
5 CASES DAMAGED HANDKERCHIEFS.
2 CASES LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
all qualities, plain, hemstitched and worked.
1 CASE GENT'S
HEMMED, COLORED, BORDERED, HEMSTITCH,
and PLAIN LINEN, all qualities.
2 CASES
MISSES' AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS.
WHITE AND BROWN MUSLINS,
DAMAGED DRESS-GOODS,
20 PIECES FINE FANCY MUSLINS,
3 CASES WORKED BANDS,
5,000 WORKED BANDS,
3,000 NEEDLE-WORK FLOUNCINGS,
CASE PLAID AND PLAIN MUSLIN,
2 CASES LINEN TAPE-TRIMMINGS,
1 CASE FLUTED TRIMMINGS,
2 CASES LINEN CRASH,
15,000 PAIRS OF
WET HOSE,
LADIES',
GENTS',
MISSES',
HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
ALL QUALITIES.
1,500 LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS,
100 PARIS WOOL BLANKETS,
ALSO AUCTION LOTS,
HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, 28c.
HEAVY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31c.
3,000 YARDS WOOL DRESS-GOODS, 25c.
1,500 yards ALPACAS and PARAMATTAS, 25c., 31c.
2,000 yards RICH POPLINS, 31c., 37c., 50c.
Closing, 20,000 yards
RICH DRESS GOODS,
at about half cost price.
1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS (way down.)
VELVET RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,
SILK TISSUE, VAIL BAREGES, all colors, 50c.
2,000 pairs GENT'S KNIT WOOL SOCKS, 25c.
SPOOL COTTONS, cheap.
Opening lot of WHITE KIDS, 75c.
Closing COLORED KIDS, less than cost.
300 lots AUCTION GOODS opening on MONDAY.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
NEW-YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
LONSDALE
and other favorite makes of
MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
TARLETANS, LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND LACES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES' UNDER WEAR,
TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST YEAR.
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

NEW PATTERNS OF
AXMINSTER,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
JUST OPENED AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS,
$1 25 PER YARD; FORMER PRICE $2.
THE LAST
OF THE IMPORTATION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BERLIN WOOL
CHAIR COVERS AND FIRE SCREENS,
in elegant designs,
just received, at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ELEGANT BALMORAL SKIRTS,
PARIS MADE,
just received,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
UNDERGARMENTS.
CENTRAL PARK
Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c.
Prices reduced at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., WILL offer on MONDAY, and during the week, great bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS previous to taking account of stock. 30 cases and bales bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, bought two months ago when at the lowest point, and now selling from 1 to 5 cents per yard less than agents and jobbers' prices; also, 300 pairs best Blankets from auction, $4 per pair less than the price one month ago.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.), No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA. SEASON OF 1866.
MAX MARETZEK.........................Director.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

NEW SEASON.
NEW ENGAGEMENTS.

In announcing the New Season of Italian Opera, the Director is happy to inform his patrons and the public generally that the present great company of superior artists will, as soon as possible, be further strengthened by the addition of several artists new to New-York. The negotiations for these valuable engagements are so far satisfactorily advanced that the Director feels warranted in believing that he will very soon be able to publish the names of the new artists and the interesting particulars pertaining to their musical reputation.

REPERTOIRE.

Of the twenty or more operas presented last season, only those which obtained the most memorable success with the public will be repeated. In addition to these the following interesting revivals will take place:

Donizetti's grandest composition,
DON SEBASTIANO,
in the leading rôles of which opera Signora CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, Signor MASSIMILIANI, and Signor BELLINI, each displayed such rare dramatic and vocal ability upon the occasion of its original production here, one year ago.

Also, the admired standard opera, by the same composer,
LA FAVORITA,
and Meyerbeer's grand opera,
L'ETOILE DU NORD.

This celebrated work has not been given in New-York since the period of its first production in 1857-8. The furore everywhere created by this brilliant composition has only been equalled by that which has followed the introduction of "L'AFRICAINE" at the principal European and American opera-houses.

The beautiful rôle of "Katrina of Russia" will be awarded to that rarely-gifted, brilliant young artiste, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, who will be supported by a caste comprising the artistic strength of the company. The Director is confident that the reproduction of this masterwork will gather additional interest from this fact.

The new season will consist of
TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS,
beginning on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, and closing on or about the 25th of March.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Desirous of closing the season with all possible *éclat*, the Director has decided to give on THURSDAY, March 15, a
GRAND BAL D'OPERA,
which, it is intended, shall possess in its
COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAL FORCES,
the splendor of its varied entertainments, and the perfect system with which every detail will be carried out, a peculiar interest for the patrons of the Academy of Music. While rivaling its European prototypes, the Annual *Bals d'Opera*, in the brilliancy of the
BURLESQUE PROCESSIONS,
and the fitness of the carefully selected
CARICATURES,
the entertainment will be conducted not only with decorum, but with particular regard to the fastidious taste of the polite society for whose amusement it is projected. To insure absolute respectability in the attendance—a matter of paramount importance—tickets will be issued only to persons of known standing in society, and no tickets will be transferable.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

SEASON SUBSCRIBERS
for the twenty-four nights of Opera will be entitled to ONE TICKET for the GRAND BAL D'OPERA, admitting a gentleman and lady, without any extra charge.
SINGLE TICKETS, $10 EACH.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN
FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.............................MAX MARETZEK.
THE NEW OPERA SEASON
will positively commence
On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
for a series of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS will be received at the Box Office of the Academy of Music on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Further particulars in next Monday's advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27th. Tickets for the Annual Ball of the Fire Department Fund can be had at No. 669 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.
J. B. POZNANSKI, Violinist, and
JOSEPH POZNANSKI,
The distinguished Pianist,
Have the honor to announce that they will give their
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
in the United States
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1866,
assisted by eminent artists, with
A FULL ORCHESTRA.
Full particulars in future announcements.
N. B.—All business communications must be addressed to F. WIDDOWS, Business Manager, care of Chickering & Sons, Broadway.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! MORE NOVELTIES!
THAT'S MY SISTER.
Madame Pepperer.............................Rollini Howard
Count McGinnis.............................Dan Bryant
LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.
Chas. Henry, J. W. Raynor, G. S. Fowler, W. P. Grier.
The pleasing vocal quartette with the popular Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, D. Emmett, Little Mac. Dan Bryant will speak his famous Stump Speech.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $5.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Another NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Frank Leslie, Charles Melville, N. W. Gould, in New Ballads. The great COMIC ARTIST, GEORGE CHRISTY, in his best characters. Double-Bedded Room, &c. Budworth, Donaldson, Abbott and Hodgkin in New Acts. Box Office open all day. Matinee Every Saturday.

MEDICAL.

JARED LINSLY, M. D., AND THAD. M. HALSTED, M. D.
DR. J. LINSLY, DR. T. M. HALSTED,
22 Lafayette-place. 18 East 20th-st., (Bancroft House.)

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years, of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.............................WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Wheatley feels great pleasure in having had the opportunity of re-introducing to her warm friends and admirers, the public of New-York, this most gifted and esteemed young lady, whose talents have for the last three years justly gained for her abroad the assured position of the
FIRST TRAGIC ACTRESS OF THE TIME,
and who returns in the very zenith of her fame and popularity in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland.

Her triumphant European success has been reëchoed by the unanimous voice of her friends and countrymen in this city, and the overwhelming multitudes who nightly throng Niblo's Garden, attest the delight with which this artist has been welcomed home.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 22, 1866, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, will be presented Mosenthal's beautiful play of
LEAH,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character of LEAH, and the following powerful cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c.
The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8, $9 and $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 22,
will be presented the comedy of
THE DAY AFTER
THE WEDDING.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove...............Miss Lucy Rushton
Colonel Freelove...............Mr. J. K. Mortimer
The performance will conclude with Douglas Jerrold's comedy of
THE PRISONER OF WAR.
Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Moore, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and the entire strength of the company.
Leader of orchestra...............M. H. Tissington

On Monday, Jan. 29, will be presented a comedy, in which Miss RUSHTON will appear in a
NEW CHARACTER.
And on the same evening an entirely new
MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
founded upon the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
with new scenery and mechanical effects.

Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer...............Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager...............Mr. J. Schonberg
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation, A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager...............GEORGE WOOD
EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 1¾ o'clock,
MR. CHANFRAU
in two characters, as JERRY CLIP, with his
UNAPPROACHABLE IMITATIONS,
in the
WIDOW'S VICTIM,
and PAUL in
THE BALLOON WEDDING.
The HANLON BROTHERS in their marvelous GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS, and the MAGIC FOUNTAIN OF DANCING WATERS AND SHOWER OF GOLD, by Prof. SILVESTOR.
The whole forming
A COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.
Admission...............50 cents
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor...............Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866.
First night of an entirely new and original Drama of powerful interest, and produced in the excellent manner that characterizes this Theatre, entitled,
CAPTAIN MACHEATH;
OR,
THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
GORGEOUS DRESSES,
GRAND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
BRILLIANT TABLEAUX.
ALL THE EXCELLENT COMPANY IN THE CAST.
In addition to which, the romantic drama of
GILDEROY,
and the farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
A great number of personal friends have inquired of me whether my connection with the above-named theatre was about to terminate.
In order to save my own and the time of a large circle of personal friends, and the public generally, I take this method of "denying the report" as false in every particular.
I have been the lessee of the New Bowery Theatre since its erection, am still, and intend to continue so.
J. W. LINGARD, Proprietor.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor...............R. W. Butler.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
In the zenith of its popularity,
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES OF
THE FAMOUS TROPE,
which for variety, originality and versatility cannot be equaled in the world.
A GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
The laughable farce entitled
THE IRISH TIGER,
and the comic Irish Drama entitled
THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR.
The great sensation negro burlesque of the day,
THE BALLOON WEDDING.
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE.
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE,
In new negro sensation comic acts, &c.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, SKATING, ARCHERY AND FENCING ACADEMIES, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. New classes of ladies, gents, misses and masters are again forming. Private instruction to invalids. Apply for circulars.

WINTER GARDEN.—RESERVED SEATS can be had for any evening; also, tickets for all first-class balls of the season, at No. 669 Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 28 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris,*" the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING FOR the second quarter at DE GARMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 for ladies; at 4 for misses and masters. Evening classes at 8.
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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
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Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

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J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue, near [illegible]. A new class [illegible] afternoons at 4; evening at [illegible]. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON THE TOWER OF LONDON,
By Rev. Dr. ROGERS, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at the church corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

A LECTURE ON THE TOWER OF LONDON, illustrated by a diagram, will be delivered in the church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door of the church.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL will be held at No. 83 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Medical Profession and friends of the Institution are invited. The annual meeting for election of officers will be held at 12 o'clock same day and place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—AN INTEREST WILL BE disposed of in a company in full operation for the manufacture and sale of one of the most stable articles of trade, secured by patent. An opportunity offers which rarely occurs, as the sales are cash, and can be increased to any magnitude, averaging 40 per cent. profit. An opportunity will be given a good business man to take an active interest. Address G. G., Box No. 3,173 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND real estate of an old-established boot and shoe store, only 60 miles from New-York, in a good village; established for 16 years, and has an excellent set of customers; a rare chance for parties wishing to engage in the shoe business; want of health the only reason for selling. Address W. V., Box 3,680 New-York Post-office.

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W. SANDFORD, Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st.

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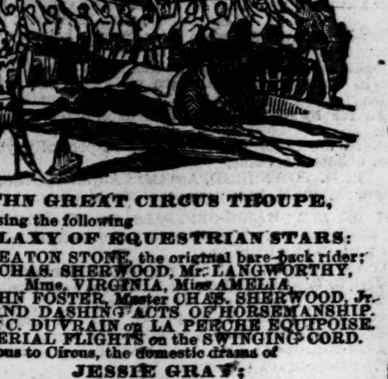
NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!
CHANGE! CHANGE!! CHANGE!!!
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
SOMETHING NEW, STRANGE AND CURIOUS.
A PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
in the most
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE ARENA.
MENAGERIE, DRAMA,
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
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GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS:
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Mr. CHAS. SHERWOOD, Mr. LANGWORTHY,
Mme. VIRGINIA, Miss AMELIA,
Mr. JOHN FOSTER, Master CHAS. SHERWOOD, Jr.
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Mons. C. DUVRAIN on LA PERCHE EQUIPOISE.
AERIAL FLIGHTS on the SWINGING CORD.
Previous to Circus, the domestic drama of
JESSIE GRAY;
OR,
THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE.
Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Bridgman, W. L. Jamieson, Haviland, Anderson, Stevens, Mrs. Prior, W. L. Jamieson, G. Melville, appear.
W. B. HARRISON...............Extemporaneous Singer.
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THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

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HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st.,
opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...............MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½,
MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SPECTACLE,
entitled

THE HALT IN THE DESERT;
Or, Midnight Scene upon an Oasis.
Introducing, for the first time, a number of the descendants of Hagar—the
ARABS.
In order to give additional tone and effect to this production,
TEN ARABIAN HORSES
of unequaled beauty and exquisite build have been secured. These animals are so thoroughly trained that they
LIE DOWN, SIT UP AND RISE
at the command of their masters, thus furnishing the
GREATEST EXHIBITION OF EQUINE SAGACITY
ever exhibited upon any stage or in any arena.
NO ABRIDGEMENT OF ATTRACTIONS.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
THE TINY, PRETTY CHILD, CLARENCE,
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
supported by the
BEST AND LARGEST TROUPE OF MERITORIOUS PERFORMERS
ever collected together will appear
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 o'clock,
and at the
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager...............G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING
personates a new and original character in
THE REAPERS OF BURGUNDY.
Whaley, Marden, Sr. Maur, Mrs. Welsh, Edwards.
DOGS OF THE JUNGLE.
G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Miss R. Denvil.
HIBERNIAN TINKER.
Bradshaw, McCloskey, Foster, Miss Maywood.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. WM. MARDEN.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY,
SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
A first-class commercial and classical family boarding school for lads and young gentlemen.
Next term begins Monday, Feb. 5.
Terms $60 per quarter.
Pupils taken into the family of the Principal.
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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
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YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

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No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

A GREAT REDUCTION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—Goldsmith's Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., No. 758 Broadway.
NOTICE.
Pupils will be received prior to Feb. 1 for the term commencing on that day, at a reduction of nearly one-half.
Particulars in circulars.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

GERMAN TAUGHT BY A COMPETENT and successful lady teacher, a native of Germany. She has time for two more pupils; reference can be given to a number of her pupils, who mastered the language entirely under her tuition. Address Miss M. MILL, General Post-office.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, navigation, spelling, &c., taught privately, $15 to $20; No. 62 Bowery, and No. 558 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. From Gov. King—Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

THE ENGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will reopen Jan. 3, at 6½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

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WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager...............Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager...............Mr. J. G. Hanley
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 22 and 23,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.

The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.

Every effort has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Mr. Chas. Barron, J. H. Taylor, C. Kemble Mason, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Effie Germon and Marie Wilkins, who appear each night in conjunction with Messrs. J. Dyott, W. S. Andrews, H. Bland, J. L. Donnelly, W. S. Burroughs, Decker, King, Easton, Miss Andrews, Miss Hogan, &c.

Doors open at 6¾. Overture at 7:20.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
The second,
WEDNESDAY, 24th,
on which occasion
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear, for the first time in three years, as
RUY BLAS.
Doors open at 12½; commencing at 1 o'clock—terminating in time to enable parties to reach the return trains, boats, &c.
Seats may now be secured.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
(for the second time in several years,)
Sheridan's beautiful play of
PIZARRO.
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR.........as.........ROLLA

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE GENUINE SUCCESS
which has attended the production of the beautiful romantic play, in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
OR THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
and the UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM
bestowed on its representation, warrants its being announced for repetition
FOR A FEW NIGHTS MORE,
with the favorite and eminent artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who appears in his original character, written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., and performed by him throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America, with unqualified approbation.
ALL THE TABLEAUX ENCORED.
THIS BEAUTIFUL PLAY,
abounds in beautiful sentiments, patriotic inspirations and soul-stirring pictures and effects, and will be presented TO-MORROW EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
WITH A POWERFUL CAST, including
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
Miss Kate Newton, Miss Eliza Newton, Messrs. J. W. Blaisdell, G. W. Garrison, T. J. Hind, &c., &c.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
will shortly appear in his great character of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
previous to the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.
MONDAY,
and EVERY NIGHT, except Wednesday, 24th inst.,
The drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
OR, THE OUTCAST.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.
Notwithstanding the great demand for seats to witness the above extraordinary and successful drama, the Manager, in order to carry out his system of variety which has already been advertised, will introduce a COMEDY NIGHT into each week's performance, inaugurating this programme on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24,
when will be given, for the first time in two years, Sheridan's sterling comedy of
THE RIVALS,
in which will appear Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Geo. Hollard, Norton, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, and Mrs. John Sefton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI'S
FAREWELL MATINEE.
CARD.
Mr. WEHLI has the pleasure to announce that the distinguished pianist and composer, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, has kindly consented to assist at this his farewell matinee. They will play, on this occasion, the celebrated March from "Preciosa," arranged for two pianos by Mendelssohn and Moscheles.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
Mad. FLEURY URBAN,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Director...............Mr. WM. G. DIETRICH.
Prices of admission: Parquet, $1; Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Orchestra Chairs, $1 50, which can only be obtained at the Theatre.
Ticket offices at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.
Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.
The Pianos used by Mr. Wehli at all his Concerts are the NEW SCALE CONCERT GRANDS, made by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway, New-York, and No. 247 Washington-st., Boston.
These Pianos were awarded the First Prize—A GOLD MEDAL—at the exhibition of 1865.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
ON THE
5TH-AV. POND, NEW-YORK,
TUESDAY, Jan. 23. Afternoon and Evening.
A grand display of
FIRE WORKS.
TWO FULL BANDS OF MUSIC.
This will undoubtedly be the finest carnival ever given in this country.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the 5th-av. Hotel and at the Pond.
O. F. OATMAN, Manager.
A Costumer will be in attendance at the Pond.
The gates will open at 12 o'clock.
Carnival to commence at 1 P. M.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE.
Second grand fancy-dress carnival and illumination of the season at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1866.
Admission—Gentlemen 25 cts.
Ladies and children 15 cts.
Should the weather prove unfavorable the carnival will take place Tuesday evening, Jan. 23.
A band of music will be in attendance afternoon and evening.
Costumes will be to hire.
The ice will be carefully planed and flooded for the occasion.
Signal of good skating will be a red flag with white ball displayed at both of the Hoboken ferries and at Fahnestock's printing office, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MISS ZELDA HARRISON'S CONCERT at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, the 27th inst. Sale of reserved seats will commence this morning at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, POND'S, No. 547 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
ESTABLISHED 1823.
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

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AT
MASONIC BUILDING,
13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Signor JOSEPH BORRA announces that his Institute is now open; and all persons wishing to acquire in one year the ability to sing correctly *any music at sight* are invited to call on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY or SATURDAY, when he is present from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

The superior merits of his method as proved by actual results are stated in the Circular, which, with his books, may be obtained at the Institute; also at Schuberth's music-store, No. 820 Broadway. See particularly the cards of Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, the Brooklyn Committee, and of pupils in that city and Providence, R. I.

TERMS—$25 for 20 lessons. Payment in advance.
REFERENCES.
Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, 84 West 45th-st., New-York.
Rev. Jos. T. Duryea, No. 26 West 38th-st., New-York.
Mr. Lucius Hart, No. 126 East 14th-st., New-York.
Rev. S. T. Spear, D. D., No. 26 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.
Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D., No. 395 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
Prof. C. E. West, LL. D., 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 253 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

PIANO FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.—For tone, elegance of finish and durability are unsurpassed. Two superior second-hand pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 720 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; overstrung, agraffe and all improvements. Wholesale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 8th-av.

MR. C. OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF the piano-forte and singing (established 1852,) gives instruction at pupils' residences; also to gentlemen, at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 10—day and evening. Terms reasonable.

$6.—PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES—$6 PER term of ten weeks; conducted by two well known professors. Address PROFESSOR, No. 543 Broadway.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

(Continued from First Page.)

our State "that capital and labor which shall be most reliable, industrious, intelligent and enterprising." The Convention's President, Col. L. J. Bradford, descanted on the impending revolution of the entire social status of Kentucky and the South, through the destruction of the monopoly of slave labor, the introduction and influx of white labor from the North and the most cultivated portions of Europe, and the partition of hitherto immense undivided tracts into snug and manageable farms, in the hands of intelligent and enterprising laborers and their families.

I trust the Legislature will unite with the Convention in devising ways and means to induce immigration, and accordingly pass the bill of Martin Bijur, creating a bureau of emigration, and authorizing the immediate appointment of agents to procure free and skilled labor for Kentucky to supply her great and pressing want and develop her immense resurces.

Bills making mechanical and agricultural laborers preferred creditors in certain cases, and exempting homesteads from sale for debt, will likely become laws.

"Radical" Senator M. J. Cook, with the Senate's leave, has brought in and had referred a bill *to repeal the slave code of this State.*

Superintendent Wm. P. Thomasson, of the court of the Freedmen's Bureau for this city and county, decides that the Constitutional Amendment renders null and void the State statute against any negro's carrying a deadly weapon or ammunition, he now being a citizen of the United States, with the right to acquire, hold and enjoy property; that if hereafter there should be any attempt to enforce this statute, and complaint be made, the offender will be overtaken with retributive justice; and that the people of our State must continue to be taxed to pay a military force, until our law-makers conform to the changed condition of the country, and we observe national faith and perform Christian duties.

PONTIAC.

A Well-Couched and Important Petition of the Colored Residents of Louisville for Legislative Relief.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1866.

A colored friend hands me a copy of an unpublished petition to the Legislature, prepared by him and other educated colored persons of Louisville, and being signed extensively by the colored residents of Louisville. They, as natives of Kentucky, desiring to live in Kentucky as quiet, orderly, industrious and law-abiding citizens, pray:

1. The repeal of all laws prohibiting colored persons from remaining in or coming into Kentucky.
2. Such protection against violence and personal outrage as is afforded by the laws to all other persons; recognition by law of the right of self-defence; the right to appeal to and be heard in courts as suitors and witnesses upon the same terms and conditions as others are permitted to appear; the repeal of all laws which render colored persons incompetent as witnesses in the courts of justice; all laws which give to inferior courts summary jurisdiction over them, or which prescribe or allow any peculiar or special mode of prosecution, arrest, trial, conviction or punishment of colored persons, or establish or tolerate any special or exceptional police regulations for their government or control.
3. Comprehension of the rights, duties and interests of the colored people within the general laws of marriage, divorce and legitimacy.
4. The Legislature's sympathies and aid in the education of colored children, by the establishment, general regulation and superintendence of a system of education, "to be controlled by the colored people of Kentucky, and to be supported by distributing to such (colored) schools a fair proportion of the public school fund."

PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Col. Shaffer, former chief of staff to Gen. Butler, who has just returned from a two months' tour through several of the Gulf States, says that almost all the Northern men who went there to settle are preparing to return to the North in consequence of the bitter hostility of the Southern people toward them. He predicts that by the 1st of May all who can get away will have left the South for more congenial climes. From personal observation, and from all the facts he was able to gather during his tour, he has come to the conclusion that the cotton crop this year will be far below the estimated amount, probably more than 700,000 bales. On the other hand, Southern business men, who have better opportunity of knowing the true state of affairs in regard to this matter, say that the crop this year will be nearer 2,000,000 of bales than the former figure.

Gov. Brownlow, having telegraphed for a further extension of the time within which railroad companies are required to enter into bonds and commence their monthly payments for the running stock and other materials of the government, Mr. Secretary Stanton replied as follows:

December 14, 1865.

To His Excellency, Gov. Brownlow:

Your telegram respecting the railroad companies has been received, and reported to the President for his decision. He directs me to say that the whole matter is under the direction of Maj.-Gen. Thomas, who is authorized to act upon the matter as he thinks most beneficial to the public service.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

We regret to learn, says the Hazelhurst (Miss.) *Copiahan*, of the 30th, that Wiley J. Martin, of Hinds County, who was a Lieutenant in Co. B, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, and one of the most popular officers in the regiment, was shot by Henry McGowan, near Midway, Hinds County, during the Christmas festivities, and so severely wounded as to cause the amputation of his leg. This seems to have been a popular way of enjoying the Christmas festivities in the South, if we may judge from the multitude of similar catastrophes recorded.

In reply to a request for permission to give a benefit at the Newbern (N. C.) Theatre for the widow of Stonewall Jackson, H. R. Ellis, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General*, wrote: "The United States military authorities can never object to a charitable action. All soldiers owe a tribute to gallantry and honor. It is presumed that every officer of this command will esteem it a privilege to be permitted to engage with you in the assistance of a lady whose husband was so respected and so renowned."

A. H. H. Dawson has written a letter to a friend in Augusta denying most emphatically the charge that he spoke disparagingly and abusively of the South in any of his lectures at the North. He also declares that not a dollar of the proceeds of his Southern lectures in behalf of the Kentucky soldiers ever passed into his hands, but their entire proceeds were collected by others and forwarded by express to the proper authorities.

Gen. George W. Randolph is now residing in England in a pleasant rural cottage, about forty miles from Liverpool. It will be remembered that Gen. Randolph left the Confederacy about four months previous to the surrender in a deplorable state of health, with a view to restore it, and this object has been accomplished. He was attended by his wife, who is still with him.

Judge Yerger, of the Warren County District Court of Mississippi, has delivered an elaborate opinion, in which he declares the "Stay Law," passed by the late Legislature over the veto of Gov. Humphreys, to be unconstitutional, and null and void. In this opinion he has been sustained by a majority of the Circuit Judges of the State.

Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, formerly of the Military Institute at Georgetown, Ky., and a prominent officer in the rebel army, has gone into the real estate agency business at Nashville. He is associated with Gen. S. R. Anderson and Dr. Granville P. Smith.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* states that Maj.-Gen. McLaws, late of the rebel army, was elected Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Courts of Richmond County, in that State, Wednesday last. His father held the same office for many years.

Mr. Nathaniel Guggenheimer, a well-known merchant of Lynchburgh, Va., died at his residence yesterday, Jan. 16, after a protracted illness. The deceased was an honest and intelligent merchant; a good citizen and a man of generous impulses.

Gen. John Wheeler, late of the Confederate army, who commanded the cavalry of Gens. Bragg and Johnston in the campaigns in Georgia, and Gen. Loring were in New-Orleans, Jan. 9.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, has sent to Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, the flag of the Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers, captured by the rebels during the Red River campaign.

The North Carolina papers speak in the most cordial terms of Major-Gen. Crook who has just been mustered out of his volunteer rank and therefore has left the post where he has been in command.

Maj.-Gen. Ransom, late C. S. A., has been elected Captain of a military company in Wilmington, N. C.

Four hundred freedmen recently passed through Huntsville on their way to Arkansas, having contracted to labor there.

Rev. J. E. Carnes, formerly of the Texas *Christian Advocate*, has become editor of the Galveston *News*.

The publication of the *Cherokee Georgian* has been commenced at Dalton, Ga.

A National Bank has been organized in Mobile. Charles W. Gazzam is President.

A paper called the *News* has been started in Lynchburgh, Va.

Ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky, is in Vicksburgh.

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and family, have become residents of Atlanta.

Missisquoi (Vt.) Bank—Receiver Appointed.—Hon. C. P. Carpenter, of Richmond, has been appointed by Bank Commissioner Camp, Receiver of the assets and effects of the Missisquoi Bank.

The *Free Press* learns that a sheet of $100 bills has been found among Mr. Hubbell's papers, on which he had evidently been experimenting in an attempt to imitate the signature of Mr. Green, the former President of the Bank. Whether any such were put in circulation is not known.—*Burlington (Vermont) Free Press.*

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Mustering Out of Unemployed General Officers—Replacement of Those Still in the Service.

The following is the letter of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of Dec. 19, 1865, information in relation to the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals of volunteers now in service, where they are stationed, and what duties they are performing. Jan. 17, 1866.—Read, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, and ordered to be printed:

War Department, Washington City, Jan. 12, 1866.

Sir: In compliance with the Senate's resolution of the 19th of December, 1865, directing the Secretary of War to state "how many Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of volunteers are now in service, where they are stationed, and what duties they are performing," I have the honor to inclose herewith the Adjutant-General's report on the subject, containing the desired information.

Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. L. F. S. Foster, President of the Senate.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Jan. 12, 1866.

Sir: In compliance with your orders I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of volunteers, now in service, where they are stationed, and what duties they are performing; which information is called for by resolution of the Senate, dated Dec. 19, 1865.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

LIST OF ALL MAJOR-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS, SHOWING WHERE AND HOW SAID GENERAL OFFICERS ARE EMPLOYED.

David Hunter, Washington, D. C., unemployed, ordered to be mustered out, to date from Jan. 15, 1866.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, Washington, D. C., under special orders of the Secretary of War, in charge of office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Irvin McDowell, San Francisco, Cal., commanding Department of California.

William S. Rosecrans, New-York City, on leave of absence. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John Pope, St. Louis, Mo., commanding Department of the Missouri.

Samuel R. Curtis, Commissioner to examine the Union Pacific Railroad under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Edward O. C. Ord, Detroit, Mich., commanding Department of the Ohio.

Joseph Hooker, New-York City, commanding Department of the East.

John G. Foster, Tallahassee, Fla., commanding Department of Florida.

John G. Parke, New-York City, commanding District of Southern New-York, ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Christopher C. Augur, Washington, D. C., commanding Department of Washington.

Gordon Granger, Department of Kentucky, under orders of Maj.-Gen. Palmer. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

George Stoneman, Memphis, Tenn., commanding Department of Tennessee.

Oliver O. Howard, Washington, D. C., Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Daniel E. Sickles, Charleston, S. C., commanding Department of South Carolina. (Lost a leg in battle.)

Winfield S. Hancock, Baltimore, Md., commanding Middle Department.

George Sykes, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

David S. Stanley, San Antonio, Texas, commanding Central District of Texas. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1866.

John M. Palmer, Louisville, Ky., commanding Department of Kentucky.

Fredrick Steele, Fort Vancouver, W. T., commanding Department of the Columbia.

Joseph J. Reynolds, Little Rock, Ark., commanding Department of Arkansas.

John M. Schofield, on leave of absence.

Alfred Pleasonton, Milwaukee, Wis., commanding District of Wisconsin. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Andrew A. Humphreys, in charge of work on levees on the Mississippi River.

James B. Steedman, Augusta, Ga., commanding Department of Georgia.

Edward R. S. Canby, New-Orleans, La., commanding Department of Louisiana.

Horatio G. Wright, Galveston, Texas, commanding Department of Texas.

Andrew J. Smith, Alexandria, La., commanding Western District of Louisiana. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Grenville M. Dodge, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, commanding United States forces in Kansas and the Territories. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John Gibbon, Petersburgh, Va., commanding District of the Nottoway. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Peter J. Osterhaus, Vicksburgh, Miss., commanding Western District of Mississippi. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Joseph A. Mower, Houston, Texas, commanding Eastern District of Texas. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1866.

George Crook, Wilmington, N. C., commanding District of Wilmington. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Godfrey Weitzel, Brownsville, Texas, commanding Western District of Texas and Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1861.

William B. Hazen, Murfreesboro', Tenn., commanding District of Middle Tennessee. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Alfred H. Terry, Richmond, Va., commanding Department of Virginia.

Thomas J. Wood, Vicksburgh, Miss., commanding Department of Mississippi.

Wesley Merritt, New-Orleans, La., Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of the Gulf. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1866.

Charles Griffin, Portland, Me., commanding District of Maine. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

George A. Custer, San Antonio, Texas, Chief of Cavalry, Department of Texas. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1866.

Gersham Mott, Washington, D. C. Under orders of War Department. Member of a special commission.

William H. Emory, Cumberland, Md., commanding District of West Virginia. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Robert B. Potter, Newport, R. I., commanding District of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Nelson A. Miles, Fort Monroe, Va., commanding District of Fort Monroe.

Alvan C. Gillem, Chattanooga, Tenn., commanding District of East Tennessee.

Francis Fessenden, Washington, D. C., under orders of Maj.-Gen. Augur. (Lost a leg in battle.)

Giles A. Smith, Brownsville, Texas, commanding First Division Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1866.

LIST OF BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS, SHOWING WHERE AND HOW SAID GENERAL OFFICERS ARE EMPLOYED.

Thomas W. Sherman, New-Orleans, La., commanding Eastern District of Louisiana. (Lost a leg in battle.)

Alpheus S. Williams, Little Rock, Ark., commanding Central District. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

James B. Ricketts, Annapolis, Md., President of a general court-martial.

Orlando B. Wilcox, Detroit, Mich., commanding District of Michigan. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Henry W. Benham, Boston, Mass., senior engineer of harbor defences. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

William F. Barry, St. Louis, Mo., Chief of Artillery, Military Division of the Mississippi. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John G. Barnard, New-York City, senior engineer harbor defences and member of a board of engineers. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Innis N. Palmer, Trenton, N. J. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Seth Williams, Washington, D. C., Acting Inspector General Armies of the United States; member of a special commission.

John Newton, Tallahassee, Fla., commanding District of Middle, Western and Southern Florida. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John M. Brannan, Savannah, Ga., commanding District of Savannah.

John P. Hatch, New-York City. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Albin Schoepf, Fort Delaware, Del., commanding post and military prison. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Richard W. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., Provost-Marshal-General and Acting Judge-Advocate Military Division of the Tennessee. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

George W. Cullum, West Point, N. Y., Superintendent of the Military Academy.

Zealous B. Tower, Nashville, Tenn., Chief Engineer Military Division of the Tennessee. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Jefferson C. Davis, Louisville, Ky., commanding First Division Department of Kentucky.

William S. Ketchum, Washington, D. C., on special duty in the War Department.

John W. Davidson, Natchez, Miss., commanding Southern District of Mississippi. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Eugene A. Carr, Helena, Ark., commanding St. Francis River District. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Robert B. Mitchell. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Rufus Saxton, Charleston, S. C., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of South Carolina. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Charles Devens, Charleston, S. C., commanding District of Charleston. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Samuel W. Crawford. Unemployed. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Henry W. Wessels, Hart's Island, New-York Harbor, commanding post and depot of volunteer forces. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John W. Geary, New-Cumberland, Penn. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

James H. Carleton, Santa Fé, New-Mexico, commanding District of New-Mexico.

Absalom Baird, New-Orleans, La., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Louisiana.

John C. Robinson, Albany, N. Y., commanding District of Northern and Western New-York. (Lost a leg in battle.)

Henry Prince, Alexandria, Va., member of a general court-martial.

John C. Caldwell, Washington, D. C., President of a military commission. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

George S. Greene, Alexandria, Va., President of a general court-martial.

Samuel P. Carter, Harrisburgh, Penn., ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Washington L. Elliott, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, commanding District of Kansas. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Albion P. Howe, Washington, D. C., Inspector of Artillery United States Army. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Benjamin S. Roberts, New-Haven, Conn. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

August Willich, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Henry J. Hunt, Fort Smith, Ark., commanding Frontier District, Department of Arkansas.

George W. Getty, Baltimore, Md., commanding District of Baltimore, Middle Department.

Alfred Sully, Clinton, Iowa, commanding District of Upper Missouri.

Clinton B. Fisk, Nashville, Tenn., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

William Hays. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John H. King, Augusta, Ga., commanding District of Augusta. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Israel Vogdes, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Lewis C. Hunt, Pomfret, Conn. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Thomas G. Pitcher, Indianapolis, Ind., commanding District of Indiana, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, &c., for the State of Indiana.

Frank Wheaton, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, commanding District of Nebraska.

John S. Mason, Prescott, Arizona Territory, commanding District of Arizona.

Romeyn B. Ayres, Winchester, Va., commanding District of the Shenandoah.

Robert O. Tyler, Philadelphia, Pa., commanding districts of Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Alfred T. A. Torbert, Norfolk, Va., commanding District of Southeastern Virginia. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Michael K. Lawler. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

William Dwight, Boston, Mass. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John D. Stevenson, Atlanta, Ga., commanding District of Alatoona. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

James Barnes, Springfield, Mass. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Samuel Beatty. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John E. Smith, Memphis, Tenn., commanding District of West Tennessee.

Thomas H. Ruger, Raleigh, N. C., commanding Department of North Carolina.

Thomas C. H. Smith, St. Louis, Mo., commanding District of Missouri. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Davis Tillson, Augusta, Ga., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Georgia.

Hugh Ewing. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

George J. Stannard, St. Albans, Vt. Severely wounded in battle.

Charles T. Campbell. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Henry H. Sibley, St. Paul, Minn., Commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Indians. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Joseph J. Bartlett, Binghamton, N. Y. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Patrick E. Connor, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, commanding District of Utah, Department of the Missouri.

John P. Hawkins, general charge of the Subsistence Department in the State of Texas. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1866.

Gabriel R. Paul, Harrodsburgh, Ky., in charge of Soldier's Home. (Severely wounded in battle.)

Edward A. Wild, New-York City, ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Adelbert Ames, Columbia, S. C., commanding District of Western South Carolina.

Daniel H. Rucker, Washington, D. C., Chief Depot Quartermaster.

Robert Allen, Louisville, Ky., Chief Quartermaster Valley of the Mississippi.

Rufus Ingalls, Washington, D. C., on duty at headquarters armies of the United States.

Gustavus A. De Russy, Mobile, Ala., commanding District of Mobile. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Benjamin H. Grierson, Huntsville, Ala., commanding District of Huntsville. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Alexander S. Webb, Philadelphia, Penn., Acting Inspector General Military Division of the Atlantic. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

William D. Whipple, Nashville, Tenn., Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff Military Division of the Tennessee. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Charles R. Woods, Mobile, Ala., commanding Department of Alabama.

John B. Sanborn, Indian Territory, on duty under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Jasper A. Maltby, Vicksburgh, Miss. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Thomas Kilby Smith, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Walter Q. Gresham, New-Albany, Ind., on leave of absence.

Manning F. Force, Jackson, Miss., commanding Northern District of Mississippi. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John M. Corse, St. Paul, Minn., commanding District of Minnesota.

John W. Turner, Richmond, Va., commanding District of Henrico.

Augustus L. Chetlain, Talladega, Ala., commanding District of Talladega. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Philip R. De Trobriand, New-York City. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Christopher C. Andrews, St. Cloud, Minn., ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Edward M. McCook. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Edward Hatch, Knoxville, Tenn., Chief of Cavalry, Department of Tennessee. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

August V. Kautz, Cleveland, Ohio. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John R. Brooke, Annapolis, Md., member of a General Court-martial.

John F. Hartranft, Department of Kentucky, under orders of Major-Gen. Palmer. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Samuel S. Carroll, Charlottesville, Va., commanding District of Central Virginia. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Emory Upton, Denver City, Colorado Territory, commanding District of Colorado.

Selden Connor, Kendall's Mills, Maine, severely wounded; on leave of absence for ninety days. Ordered to be mustered out at its expiration.

William F. Bartlett, on leave of absence on account of wounds.

Martin D. Hardin, Raleigh, N. C., commanding District of Raleigh. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Charles J. Paine, Boston, Mass. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John B. McIntosh, Annapolis, Md., member of a General Court-martial. (Lost a leg in battle.)

George H. Chapman, Department of the Missouri, under orders of Major-Gen. Pope.

Joseph A. Cooper, Jaksborough, Tenn. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Charles C. Walcutt, St. Louis, Mo., under orders of Major-Gen. Pope. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Joseph A. Haskin, Washington, D. C., commanding defences around Washington. Member of a General Court-martial.

John W. Sprague, St. Louis, Mo., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

James D. Fessenden, Baltimore, Md., commanding District of Western Maryland. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

[illegible], Trenton, N. J., commanding District of New-Jersey. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Thomas W. Egan, New-York City. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Joseph R. Hawley. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Isaac H. Duval, Wellsburgh, West Va. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

John Edwards, Chariton, Iowa. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Thomas C. Devin, New-York City. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Alfred Gibbs, San Antonio, Texas, commanding First Cavalry Division, Department of Texas. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1866.

Ranald S. Mackenzie, New-York City. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

James R. Slack, Huntington, Ind. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Thomas J. Lucas. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

George L. Beal. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Henry G. Thomas, Portland, Me. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Cyrus Hamlin, Bangor, Me. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Robert K. Scott, Napoleon, Ohio. Assigned to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Benjamin F. Potts, Carrollton, Ohio. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

N. Martin Curtis, Lynchburgh, Va., commanding District of Southwestern Virginia. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Galusha Pennypacker, West Chester, Penn., on leave of absence, severely wounded in battle.

Charles J. Stolbrand, Beaufort, S. C. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Wager Swayne, Montgomery, Ala., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Alabama.

Stewart Van Vliet, New-York City, Chief Depot Quartermaster in New-York.

Thomas M. Harris, under orders to report in person to the Secretary of War.

Frederick T. Dent, Washington, D. C., commanding garrison.

Lafayette C. Baker, Washington, D. C., special Provost-Marshal for the War Department. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

James S. Brisbin, Lexington, Ky., commanding First Division Department of Kentucky. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Joseph H. Potter, Columbus, Ohio. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

James M. Warner, Middlebury, Vt. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Lewis B. Parsons, supervising the disposition of government boats and barges on the Western rivers.

William Wells, Waterbury, Vt. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Oliver Edwards. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Joseph E. Hamblin, Yarmouth Port, Mass. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

James W. Forsyth, New-Orleans, La., Acting Inspector-General Military Division of the Gulf. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Richard H. Jackson, Ringgold Barracks, Texas, commanding Second Division Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1866.

Charles H. Morgan, Devall's Bluff, Ark., commanding White River district. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

William T. Clark, Brazos Santiago, Texas, commanding post and Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Feb. 1, 1866.

William B. Woods, Mobile, Ala., President of a general court-martial. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Robert F. Catterson, Indianapolis, Ind. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Americus V. Rice, Kalida, Ohio. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Francis T. Sherman, New-Orleans, La., Provost-Marshal-General Military Division of the Gulf. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

William H. Penrose, Reading, Penn. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Louis D. Watkins, Louisville, Ky., commanding post.

Wm. Gamble, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, member of a general court-martial. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Charles H. Van Wyck, ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

William B. Tibbitts. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Morgan H. Chrysler. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

Joel A. Dewey, Nashville, Tenn. Ordered to be mustered out, to date Jan. 15, 1866.

RECAPITULATION.

Major-Generals.

Commanding Departments	17
Commanding Districts	3
On special duty	5
On leave	1
Ordered to be mustered out	21
Total reported	47

Brigadier-Generals.

Commanding Departments and Districts	23
On General Courts-martial	6
Assistant Commissioners in Freedmen's Bureau	6
On other special duty	10
On leave on account of wounds, &c.	4
Ordered to be mustered out	102
Total reported	151

Remaining in service as above reported; Major-Generals, 26; Brigadier-Generals, 49.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Jan. 12, 1866.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Present Aspect of Affairs in Europe—The Military Revolt in Spain—Gen. Prim Said to be at the Head of the Insurgents—Treaty of Commerce between England and Austria.

Halifax, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, via Queenstown on the 7th inst., arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Asia* has eighteen passengers for this port and fifteen for Boston.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 4th inst.

The steamship *Helvetia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 6th inst.

The steamship *Java* arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth on the 6th inst.

Great Britain.

The London *Times* refers to the satisfactory aspect of European affairs, and trusts that the prospects of lasting peace will have some effect on the military administration of European Powers, and that there will be some alleviation of these burdens which everywhere weigh so heavily.

The *Times* anticipates that by next January the Emperor Napoleon will have withdrawn the French troops from Mexico as well as from Rome.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* referring to its announcement last week, of reductions in the army, says: "At present what is actually decided upon is that each battalion in the United Kingdom shall be reduced from twelve to ten companies, and regiments abroad will be reduced in like manner on their return home.

Mr. Bright's reform speech at Rochdale is universally regarded by the press as a modification of his reform demands, and as indicating that he is prepared to accept such moderate measures as the Cabinet may be expected to propose. His political enemies credit him with being far less offensive than in any of his previous speeches.

Mazzini is dangerously ill at London.

The weekly official return of the cattle disease again shows a large increase in the number of animals attacked.

THE FENIANS.

Two young men who gave their names as Henry Wilson and John Clewn, and who are said to have recently returned from America, have been arrested in Dublin on the charge of Fenianism. Arms, ammunition and treasonable documents are said to have been found upon them.

The Special Commission for the trial of Fenians resumed its sittings at Dublin, on the 5th inst.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of twenty-five millions of francs.

The Bank of France, on the 4th inst., advanced its rate of discount one per cent., making it five per cent.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to assemble on the 22d of January. It is stated the Opposition Deputies held a meeting at Paris to consider their course of proceedure in the approaching session, and that they decided to direct their efforts chiefly to the Mexican question.

The Rentes on the 5th inst. closed at 68f. 32c.

Spain.

Two incomplete regiments of cavalry stationed at Aranguez and Ocana revolted on the 4th inst. Three of the superior and a majority of the interior officers took no part in the movement. Gen. Zavalla, Minister of Marine, immediately set out from Madrid with a strong column in pursuit of the insurgents, who are reported to be instigated by Gen. Prim. They were retreating hastily towards the mountains of Canenca. The movement has no importance and finds no support among the people. Madrid and the provinces remained tranquil, but it is reported that the troops are confined to the barracks at Madrid.

The latest dispatches assert that Gens. Prim, Carlos, Laborre are at the head of the insurgents; that the movement was organized by the progressists, and that the cry of the insurgents was "Viva Espartero!" "Viva Prim!"

After leaving Ocana it is said the insurgents destroyed the bridges over the Tagus to delay the pursuit of Zavalla, who at the time was almost within reach of them, being only one hour's march in the rear.

Madrid was perfectly tranquil, but reports were current that martial-law would be proclaimed there.

A later dispatch says the revolt in Spain is not extending.

Austria.

The ratifications of a treaty of commerce between England and Austria were exchanged at Vienna on the 4th inst.

India.

Details of Bombay news to the 13th of December say that many reports were current of commotion in the Affghan States and along the Punjaub frontier. There was no apprehension, however, of any disturbance.

Some doubts were felt respecting the stability of the Bootah treaty of peace.

There were fears of a famine in Bengal.

A convention between England and Turkey, relative to the overland telegraph to India, had been signed at Constantinople and sent to England for ratification.

Japan.

The Mikado of Japan has given formal sanction to the ratification of the treaty opening the ports of Ossaca and Reago, and they are to be opened on the 1st of January upon the terms of the existing tariff with the other open ports.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Notwithstanding the advance in the bank rate to 8 ℘ cent. discount, the demand continued of a dull character.

The *Times* city article attributes the condition of the London money market to the series of unlimited consignments of goods on credit to America, without any proportionate returns, either in bullion or produce.

The Enlish funds are rather steadier.

Messrs. Baring Brothers' circular says that American securities, in common with all others, are depressed.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Cotton.—The regular weekly report of the Liverpool Cotton market was forwarded by the *Nova-Scotian.*

State of Trade.—The Manchester market is inactive, and prices are downward.

Breadstuffs—Are dull and still declining. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report: Flour dull and nominal. Wheat very dull and 2d. lower; Winter Red, 10s. 4d.@10s. 5d. Corn inactive at 29s.@29s. 6d. for mixed.

Provisions are dull. Messrs. Bigland, Athya and Gordon Bruce & Co. report: Beef steady. Pork, no sales. Bacon flat. Lard inactive, at 65s.@70s. Butter quiet and steady. Tallow dull, at 49s.@49s. 6d.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes inactive, at 41s. 6d. for Pots, and 39s. for Pearls. Sugar easier and 6d. lower. Coffee and Rice firm. Cod Oil steady, at £49. Rosin dull, at 13s. 6d.@13s. 9d. for American. Spirits Turpentine tends upward; sales at 47s. Boult, English & Co. report Petroleum quiet, at 2s. 9d.@2s. 11d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's circular reports: Wheat dull and 1s. lower. Flour scarce; American, 27s. 6d. Iron quiet and unchanged. Sugar inactive and partially 1s. lower. Tea tending downward. Rice inactive and unchanged. Tallow quiet at 47s. 6d. Linseed Cakes inactive. Spirits Turpentine tending upward, with sales at 46s. 6d. Petroleum quiet at 3s. 4d. for refined.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 6—Evening.

Cotton.—The Cotton market is quiet with a downward tendency; sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs very dull.

Provisions quiet and steady.

London, Saturday, Jan. 6—Evening.

Consols for money, 87@87⅛.
United States 5-20s, 64¾.
Erie Shares, 56¾@57.
Illinois Central Shares, 76¾@77¼.
The Bank of Holland has raised its rate of discount to 6½ ℘ cent.

Hong Kong, Friday, Dec. 15.

Tea unchanged. Exchange, 4s. 7d.

Shanghai, Saturday, Dec. 9.

Tea firm. Silk dull. Exchange, 6s. 2½d.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SOUTH-STREET FIRE.

Further Particulars—The Total Loss Estimated at $640,000—Two Men Seriously Injured.

The report of the great fire in South-street in yesterday's Times, precludes the necessity of referring to the circumstances and incidents occurring, except to ddd that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fireman named George Waxman, belonging to Metropolitan Engine Company No. 11, fell from a shed and was severely injured. He was removed to the station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon Blevin, and subsequently conveyed home. Christopher Tahner was injured by a falling wall, and properly cared for. The following is a detailed list of the goods stowed in the warehouse, with their respective value. The losses of those doing business on either side are also given. The whole amount has been estimated at about $640,000:

J. L. & D. S. Riker, 139 casks of bleaching powders, $5,560.
A. Uhlman, 3 casks black lead, value unknown.
J. Hoy & Co., 187 bales cotton, $37,400.
C. C. & H. M. Tazer, 44 bales cotton, $8,800.
Wm. Brice, 110 bales cotton, $22,000.
Rice, Chase & Co., 32 bags cotton pickings, $2,500.
Murray & Nephew, 101 bales cotton, $20,200.
Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge, 257 bales cotton, $51,400.
Murchison & Murray, 57 bales cotton, $11,400.
J. M. Jones, 79 bales cotton, $15,800.
M. Beeber & Co., 27 bales cotton, $5,400.
O. K. King & Co., 11 bales cotton, $2,200.
J. H. Brower, 5 bales cotton, $1,000.
Berger, Hurlbut & Livingston, 136 bales cotton, $27,200.
A. C. Schaeffer & Co., 19 bales cotton, $3,800.
C. B. Dibble, 46 bales cotton, $9,200.
C. B. Dibble, 73 bales rags, value unknown.
J. B. Farwell & Co., 252 bales cotton, $50,400.
Curtis & Peabody, 1,497 bales hemp, $59,880.
A. Begoden, 500 bales hemp, $20,000.
J. A. Wilkinson, 12 bales cotton, $2,400.
Watts, Crane & Co., 32 bales cotton, $6,400.
G. W. Attwater, 3 cases roots, value unknown.
F. S. Morgan, 130 cases bleaching powders, $5,200.
Barley & Davis, 40 bales cotton, $8,000.
Young, Smith & Co., 121 bales cotton, $24,200.
Easton & Co., 189 bales cotton, $37,800.
J. L. Smallwood & Co., 125 bales cotton, $25,000.
Kearney & Waterman, 43 cases bleaching powders, $1,120.
N. F. Palmer, 500 bales hemp, $20,000.
Hugh Herman & Brother, 267 bales cotton, $53,400.
Lloyd Parsons, 92 bales cotton, $18,400.
M. W. Griswold, 107 barrels clay, $1,070.
C. Windmuller, 34 casks clay, $340.
E. Hill, 16 casks sulphate of lime, value unknown.
H. G. Meyers, Jr., 7 tons of iron tubing, value unknown.
George B. Buell, 1,496 dozen peach baskets, $5,200.
E. S. Higgins & Co., 17 bales of flocks, $1,190.
Dennison & Wyckoff, an unknown quantity of molasses.
C. Balenforth, 32 bales of flocks, $2,240.

The building was owned by the late W. W. De Forrest, and is damaged to the extent of $50,000; understood to be insured. The damage to Murray & Roberts' property is estimated at $10,000. John MacMahon, shipwright, occupied the second floor of the building No. 247 South-street; loss $500; fully insured. The storage warehouse of J. H. Hobby, No. 249 South-street, is only slightly damaged. It appears from a statement made by the receiving clerk that about ninety bales of cotton were taken in on Saturday afternoon, and from appearances there is no doubt that the fire was in the cotton when placed into the store. The estimate of the property, in its sound condition, as stored, is as published above. In all probability there will be a salvage of from 30 to 40 per cent.

THE RECENT STREET ROBBERY.

Arrest of the Suspected Robbers—They are Fully Identified by the Bank Messenger.

Ever since the audacious robbery of the Messenger of the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, of Williamsburgh, on the corner of William and Beekman streets, on the morning of Friday last, the police have been actively engaged in ferreting out the highwaymen who assaulted young Terry and took from him $11,000 in Treasury and National Bank notes and some $7,000 in bank checks.

No success attended their efforts, however, until Saturday night. Detective Shangle, of the Eleventh Precinct, learning that a horse and cart answering to the description given by the boy who was robbed, was usually housed in an uptown stable, he proceeded thither the day of the robbery, when he discovered that the equipage was not in its accustomed hiding-place. He, however, had a very fair description of the men, who were in the habit of driving the suspected bay pony and dark-blue cart, and who had been recognized as "lug" thieves. Keeping a bright lookout the detective was rewarded on Saturday evening, while walking through Stanton-street, by seeing David Schaff, a German, about twenty-four years of age, and George Boyce, a native of New-York, and twenty-seven years of age, on the opposite side of the street, in the seeming guise of peddlers. He at once arrested both of the men on suspicion of their having perpetrated the robbery on young Terry.

Detective Shangle conveyed his prisoners to the Eleventh Precinct Police-station, and subsequently to the Central Office in Mulberry-street, where both the pseudo peddlers were at once identified by the messenger as the men he noticed in the cart previous to the robbery; also pointing out Boyce as the man who struck him, and took from him the satchel containing the money and papers. Both the men are now in custody at the Police Headquarters, to allow of further investigations. Up to the present time, the officer who so successfully discovered the perpetrators of the outrage has not been able to recover any of the stolen money, nor has he positively traced the pony or the cart to their latest hiding-place. Both Boyce and Schaff are well known to the police as old offenders.

Burglars Operating in John-street.

While Officers Morris and Brogan, of the Second Precinct, were patrolling their beats about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, they heard an explosion in the direction of John-street. They proceeded to make an investigation, and on reaching the steel warehouse of Messrs. Wm. Jessop & Sons, Nos. 91 and 93 John-street, they discovered smoke coming from the front windows on the second floor of the building. An alarm of fire was given, and Capt. De Camp and Sergeant Hutchinson proceeded to the scene of the supposed conflagration.

On entering the building through the door, which was found open, they found the second floor full of smoke, smelling ominously of gunpowder. After a rigid search of the premises no persons were found concealed therein; but the office-safe in the rear had evidently been operated on by burglars, for the outer door of the safe had been blown off by the usual process of drilling holes round the lock, and introducing powder. The explosion must have been a powerful one, for the safe door was hurled a distance of twelve feet. The inside door was not injured. No doubt the loud report of the explosion frightened the burglars, for they had succeeded in escaping before the police reached the scene.

Lying beside the injured safe were found a complete set of burglars' implements, fifteen yards of fuse and two wax candles, nearly burnt out. It is the belief of the police that the thieves must have lighted the fuse and then left the building before the explosion occurred, keeping safe watch for the result from the street. In all probability they would have returned to complete the job, had not the sound of the explosion reached the ears of the policemen on duty near by. The safe being a very strong one, of superior workmanship, no doubt delayed their labors, and if even they had proved successful, their reward would have proved insignificant, as it is understood that only $50 in cash was stored in the safe at the time.

Fire in Mulberry-street—Arrest of the Supposed Incendiary.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given in the tenement house No. 64 Mulberry-street, and the cry of fire created a scene of wild confusion for a few minutes, among the inmates, the stairways being full of smoke. On inquiry the alarm was found to have come from the basement, occupied by John Lyons and his wife. The fire was caused by Lyons, during a quarrel with his wife, setting the straw bed in a blaze with the candle. Mr. Davis, on hearing the cry of fire, went in and discovered Lyons in the act of firing the straw. Lyons endeavored to prevent Davis from extinguishing the flames. Officer McGuirk, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Lyons on a charge of arson, and he was committed for trial by Justice Dowling, on the complaint of Fire Marshal Baker.

The "Tiger" Ball of 1866.

Next Thursday evening one of the principal events of the present ball season will come off; we mean the annual military and civic ball of the "Light Guard," or Co. A Seventy-first Regiment N. G. Many years ago, before the advent of the Academy of Music, and when the present members of the Guard were mere schoolboys, the Light Guard achieved a decided reputation by the magnificent style in which they entertained their friends at their annual Winter festival. In these days of greenbacks and of happy peace, the young men who now wear the bearskin shako and the handsome Austrian uniform seem determined to outdo all previous years in the splendor of their decorations, the brilliancy and diversity of their lighting arrangements, and the plenitude and elegance of their music.

Seemingly aware that the present season promises to be especially distinguishable for its gayety and fashionable festivity, the "Tigers," as they delight in being called, are considerably on the rampage, and their efforts to make their ball for 1866 superior to any that may be given during the season, are positively surprising. They promise something in the way of decoration that will prove to be both novel and elaborate, as they intend so changing the entire interior of the Academy that even the oldest *habitue* will fail to recognize the edifice. If ingenuity and lavish expenditure will achieve these results, then all these brilliant promises will be fully kept.

The decorations have been designed by a distinguished artist, and are being executed under the careful and experienced eye of Mons. Maximillian, the celebrated scenic decorator. The music will be under the able direction of Prof. Downing, leader of the Seventy-first Regiment Band, and will combine both orchestral and promenade music by different bands. Invitations have been extended to the State and city officials, and the officers of the army and navy at present in the city have signified their intention of being present.

Altogether, it is quite safe to predict that the Light Guard Ball this season will prove to be one of the finest affairs yet given at the Academy.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Sabbath-School Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church—Addresses by Dr. Schaff and Mr. N. B. Lewis.

The tenth anniversary of the Sabbath-School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, was held in the church last evening, a large congregation being present and taking a deep interest in the exercises. The singing by the children was conducted by Lucius Hart, Esq. Mr. Armstrong read the annual report of the treasurer, from which it appeared that the collections, &c., for the past year amounted to $1,159 66, and the expenditures to $1,042 62. The managers' report was read by Mr. Ferris. This document gave a very encouraging account of the work of the association and its results. During the ten years of its existence the missionaries dependent upon it have established four hundred and ninety sabbath schools in various portions of the distant West. This report included some very interesting extracts from the correspondence of missionaries, the reading of which appeared to be exceedingly gratifying to the children of the school who were present. The statistics were indicative of a very extensive enterprise, attended with most extraordinary success.

The Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., the eminent divine and author, delivered an interesting address on the rise and progress of Sunday Schools in Europe, more particularly in Germany, where he said, they were of very recent institution, and had resulted in doing much good. The custom there had been for the ministers to gather the children of their congregations together and teach them every day in the week as well as Sunday. He said this want of Sunday schools in Germany, where the Reformation had its birth, might seem strange, but the good work, like a healthful plant set in healthful soil, was making rapid progress, and was energizing the work of the church all over that country. And this was the case also in other portions of Europe where Sunday schools had been established. The reverend gentleman read several letters from Europe, which presented a very happy condition of the Sunday school enterprise in the various countries on that continent.

Mr. M. B. Lewis, the missionary of the association, next addressed the meeting, giving some incidents which had come under his own observation while he was prosecuting his work in the States of the West. He urged the children not to forget their duties to the children and people of the West; they wanted Sabbath-schools, and books and tracts, and they must receive them from the children here.

The exercises of the evening were concluded by the children singing the song "Marching On."

Lecture by Rev. E. H. Chapin.

Last evening Dr. Chapin delivered a very able and eloquent lecture, touching upon the affairs of the country, the result of the war, the equality of races, and topics of similar interest. Taking for his text Acts xvii., 26—"And hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on the face of all the earth; and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation"—he stated as his theme, "Our own time," and proceeded, after some introductory remarks, to observe that the text suggested one very evident tendency of our own time, the tendency to breadth of thought. Much has been accomplished by science in this direction. The influence of science is to enlarge the thoughts of men. Art, literature, invention, diplomacy, bear witness to its operation. It is changing legislation, revolutionizing nations, overturning thrones. He then alluded, at some length, and in the most eloquent terms, to the civil conflict we have just passed through.

We have been steeped to the lips in war. But, if there has seldom been a war so destructive, was there ever a war so humane? The sword-blades were cleaving down, the death-shot crashing through the bone, but behind stood legions of women, each with a cup to cool and a bandage to soothe.

He then went on to say that the times were characterized by the idea of a common humanity. It will not do for the statesman to assert inferiority of race as a basis for oppression. How far is one race superior to another, tested by the great standard which Paul preached at Athens? How far superior or inferior in the eyes of Him who has ordained and provided for all—who took fishermen for his disciples, and taught us who is our neighbor? God hath made of one blood all nations of men. This is the Christian character of humanity, which proclaims the true sense in which men are created equal. It proclaims, not equality in physical endowment, mental attainment or intellectual power, but equality of origin. It bids us respect the rights of nations and equality in every man.

The Christian law is not that the weak shall serve the strong, but that the strong shall help the weak. In concluding his most eloquent and able effort, to which a brief report can do but little justice, he said: "I speak of our own time. Every nation has its time of prominent action. We have seen what we can do in war—we must now see what we can do in peace. Perhaps even now the crisis is upon us, when we shall decide our position and character as a nation."

The Removal of the North Dutch Church—A Protest from the Congregation.

The following communication in regard to the contemplated removal of the North Dutch Church has been handed us for publication:

New-York, Monday, Jan. 22, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in your issue of the 20th inst. a notice, under the heading "Another Landmark to be Removed," of the decision of the Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this city, to dispose of the materials of the old North Dutch Church and lease the ground for building purposes, we would state that the movement is without the consent of, and in direct opposition to, the expressed will and wishes of almost the entire membership of that church, as the subjoined protest will show:

To the Consistory of the Collegiate Church:

We, the undersigned, lay members of the North Dutch Church, having been for some time past silent, but by no means disinterested spectators of the course pursued by your body with regard to that church, feel that a crisis has now arrived, in which to be longer silent would subject us to the charge, if not openly by others, at least by our own consciences, of a criminal remissness and neglect of duty.

Viewing, as we do, with apprehension and distrust, the action of your body, first, in depriving us of our equal and just share in the pastoral services, and more recently in taking from us all the representation to which we claim to be justly entitled through regularly constituted church officers, we hereby enter our solemn protest against a course which, to our view, in each and all its progressive steps does but point unmistakably in one direction, namely, the gradual weakening, by studied effort, of our church as a living, active body, and then taking advantage of a condition thus forced upon us, and for which you alone are responsible, as an excuse for its final overthrow and extinction. It may be, as we know it has been, urged that the small attendance on church services does not justify the expense incurred in its support. Why, then, not take it down and use the money in some more useful field? To which we reply, that the disadvantages—we might almost say persecutions—under which we labor would be a sufficient cause for such a state of things, did it really exist. But apart from this, we are prepared to state, on good authority, that our average attendance will compare most favorably with any of the up-town churches, excepting, perhaps, the one on Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. And we will undertake further to say, that with anything like an equal chance we should in a very short time equal, if not excel, in numbers the largest average attendance of any of the other churches.

Finally, and in conclusion, we would ask, respectfully but firmly, that we be restored to all our rights and privileges as a Christian body, and that in all respects we be placed on an equal footing with the rest of the Collegiate Churches, otherwise we have but one course left. And in case the "Old North Church," with all its hallowed associations, connecting as it does the past with the present, in memories dear to the hearts of many, is now doomed to death by fratricidal hands, let this protest be *our* witness, that the responsibility rests, not with those who love her sacred walls, but that the fatal blow was struck by those whose duty it was to protect her interests and promote her welfare—the Consistory of the Collegiate Church.

This protest was signed by a large number of the members, and, had time permitted, could have been increased to the extent of almost the entire membership.

We would here state that upon handing in our protest to the Clerk of the Consistory, we accompanied it with a verbal request to have a hearing before that body, but were informed that it was against the rules. We then requested that the matter be referred to a committee, before whom we might be heard. This request was laid before the Consistory, and we left with good reason to hope that such a hearing would be granted. But to our utter astonishment we find that the whole matter was unceremoniously "tabled," with the remark that we did not understand the views and purposes of the Consistory! Thus, it will be seen, they arrogantly assume our ignorance as a fact, and make that the ground of our objections to their arbitrary measures, while at the same time they refuse to enlighten us, so that our objections might be dissipated. Such, Mr. Editor, is the consistency of our Consistory, and such a few of the circumstances attending the destruction of the Old North Church, which we deem it but just the public should know.

JOHN MILLIKEN,
JOHN A. GILMOUR,
WM. W. J. WARREN,
Delegates from the North Dutch Church.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship New-York for Aspinwall and San Francisco—David Hoadley, Miss Hoadley, Miss Winston, J. Wyman Jones, Mr. Bartlett and wife, Miss Adams, Catesby Jones, Capt. W. C. Stout, Mariano Alvarez, F. Elmore, Prof. Bradley, G. W. Hoyt and wife, Mrs. Anna E. Page, O. D. Munson, V. W. Perry, J. Purmott, F. E. Stafford, H. A. Gaston, Wm. Lane, Mrs. F. R. Baby, Miss Baby, Miss H. E. Stahl, J. Schwietzer and wife, Mrs. J. Greenwood and child, Mrs. W. Fleming and child, A. H. Emanuel, W. J. Robertson, wife and Miss Robertson, J. Bowman, wife, son and child, Mrs. E. A. Bowman and infant, Mrs. Faulhaler, M. Greenbaum, L. C. Fowler and wife, J. R. Whitney, A. J. Plate and wife, G. D. Keeney, Mrs. A. C. Chapman and infant, Capt. Doling, F. Hineman, Mrs. Fay, G. E. Hough, A. C. Bingham, Mrs. B. D. Van Pelt, 2 children and infant, H. Benrimo, A. Martin, David F. Douglass, Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Crowe and daughter, Mrs. Murdoch, 4 children and 2 infants, G. E. Paris, J. Roberts, G. W. Gough and son, J. D. Gadens and wife, J. B. Dickenson, wife and child, T. Johnson and wife, L. P. Dubois, Mrs. Meyrick and 3 children, T. H. Winn, Capt. Winder, Mr. Storer, H. H. Freeman, W. Fessenden, J. M. Smith, Jr., Miss Jane M. Lander, Miss Martha Whitney, Mrs. Mary E. Scribner and 3 children, Mrs. Sarah E. Burhr and child, F. Grierson, Joel Keck and family, Mary Ann Crane, Miss M. A. Nelson, Mrs. A. Cunningham, Mrs. J. C. Bunner and family, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Sutherland, J. J. Husee and wife, Mrs. Chase, J. W. Metcalf and wife, Miss Day, Miller and wife, Westbrook and wife, Mrs. A. M. Hayes, and many in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—Miss Folley, Miss Anna McCarthy, Mr. Clark, C. I. Bartlett, H. Bribee, H. S. Arnold, James Hope, R. W. B. Elliott, R. W. Whitley, J. J. Wood, J. A. Coulter, R. F. McMullan, Jas. Doyle, A. J. Alley, Jas. Kaley, E. Pirmm, W. Stanwood, Luke Logan, P. McFarlan, John Gibbons, S. Soule, Jno. Robertson, Wm. Tyce.

In steamship Erin, from Liverpool—Mr. J. Harvey, [illegible] and Miss McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and 2 children, Elias Joseph, Miss O'Meara, Mr. and Mrs. D. [illegible], Mrs. M. Segan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hill, L. Lam, [illegible], Mrs. C. Noeltz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lippinstein, [illegible] Stargohaw, J. Wrightman, Mrs. Paine, and 178 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 5 05 | Moon sets.... 11 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 19 | Gov. Island.12 08 | Hell Gate.... 1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

Arrived.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 18th, off Frying-pan Shoals, passed a steamer steering S. W., showing Livingston, Fox & Co.'s signal. 20th, 4 P. M., Barnegat bearing S. W. 10 miles, passed a waterlogged herm. brig, with topmasts above water and the sails stripped.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Dec. 28 and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; stove boats and after-binnacle, and received other damage.

Steamship Neshannock, Winchester, New-Orleans 13th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sld. in co. with steamship R. R. Cuyler.

Ship Panama, Soule, Whampoa Sept. 20, with teas to N. L. & G. Griswold. Passed Angier Oct. 25. Oct. 26, exchanged signals with ship Art Union, from Shanghae for London. Nov. 25, off Cape of Good Hope, saw a ship showing 1st dist. pennant, No. 5,628, standing E. 18th inst., lat. 34 33, lon. 68 57, passed a schr. with foremast and bowsprit gone and abandoned.

Ship Helene, (Brem.,) Raschen, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Ceasar & Pauli. Has had very heavy weather; split sails, damaged rudder, stove bulwarks and received other damage.

Bark Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hagemann, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and 257 passengers to Garrells & [illegible]. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Bertha Reinstorff, (Braz.,) Sormanho, Para [illegible] ds., with rubber, &c., to C. Ludmann & Co.

Schr. Abbie Bradford, (of Boston,) Greenman, Mayaguez, P. R., 27 ds., with fruit to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 19 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. winds. Left no vessels in port. Jan. 2, off Hatteras, saw a vessel's hatch and other parts of a wreck. [illegible] lat. 37 30, lon. 68 0, spoke schr. Ocean Ranger, from Philadelphia for Boston. 21 ds. out, with loss of jibs and boat and bulwarks stove, and short of provisions; supplied her.

Schr. Margaretta, (Hanov.,) Rahmstorf, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides to C. Thompson.

Schr. Massachusetts, (of Chatham,) Buck, Carthagena 21 ds., with rubber, &c., to B. F. Small & Co.

Below.

Ships Constellation and Eugenia.
Bark Cessie Harris.
Brigs Machias and J. Britmore.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Ozell, arr. from Para 20th inst., reports: 12th inst., 4 A. M., lat. 28 24, lon. 69 31, boarded steamer Louisa Moore, from New-York for Beaufort, N. C. The Captain stated that on Saturday night, 6th inst., off Cape Hatteras, experienced a gale from N. canting W., with very heavy sea, and was obliged to run before it; he had at this time but two ds. coal; the ship was not manageable under sail, she being too deep by the stem; about 9 A. M. 12th, ship Granite State, from Callao for New-York, bore down, and furnished steamer with provisions, sails and spars for square sail, and also supplied him with some water casks to fill with water for ballast, and advised the Captain to bear away for St. Thomas, which was done.

The ship Escort, which was cut through and sunk by ice on Jersey Flats Jan. 8, has since been raised and pumped out, and was towed into the East River this A. M. to go upon the balance-dock for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Adelaide Norris—bark, from Mobile, bound for Havre Jan. 8, lat. 38 50, lon. 59.

J. Taylor—steamer, bound E., Jan. 12, lat 28 10, lon 64 38.

Moloka—ship, bound W., was seen Jan. 1, lat. 25 33, lon. 46.

Nineveh—bark, from New-York for New-Orleans, off Sombrero Light, Jan. 14.

Simon Trainor—ship, from Manila for London, Oct. 12 in the China Sea.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Arr. steamers Concordia, New-Orleans; Saxon, Philadelphia; bark Bounding Billow, Messina.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 21.—The ship Elvira Owens, of New-York, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, disabled, will be towed to Baltimore for repairs.

Foreign Ports.

At Carthagena, Jan. 1, bark Fannie, from St. Thomas, arr. Dec. 27.

At Whampoa, Sept. 20, ship Sea Serpent and bark Powhatan, both for New-York, to sail in a few days.

[PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Jan. 3, Frank Lovett, at Flushing; Avres C. James, at Antwerp; Eva, Caledonian, Carol and Cleopatra, at Hamburg; 1st, Young Rover, at Cadiz; 4th, Victoria, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Jan. 5, Dagmar, at Liverpool. Sld. for New-York, Jan. 5, Humboldt, from Plymouth.

Mem.—The ship Palinurus, from Liverpool for New-York, was totally wrecked near Holyhead. Crew saved. The ship Albion, ashore at Sherness, is a total wreck. Eight of the passengers and two of the crew were drowned.

The ship Marianne Nottebohm, from New-York for Liverpool, put into Queenstown on the 5th inst. in distress.

The brigantine Flora Brewer, from Galveston for Liverpool, put into Plymouth on the 3d inst. seriously damaged.

The Henry, from Baltimore for Antwerp, put into Plymouth on the 4th inst. with loss of sails, bulwarks, &c.

The ship Guy Mannering arr. safely at Oban.

It is reported that the ship Guymana was lost on the 32st ult. on Iona, near the Island of Mull.

The Paramount, of Boston, is at anchor between the Mull and Colensy, dismasted. The Captain has gone to Glasgow for assistance.

Also arr. Jan. 6, from New-York, Ann and Alice, at Pill.

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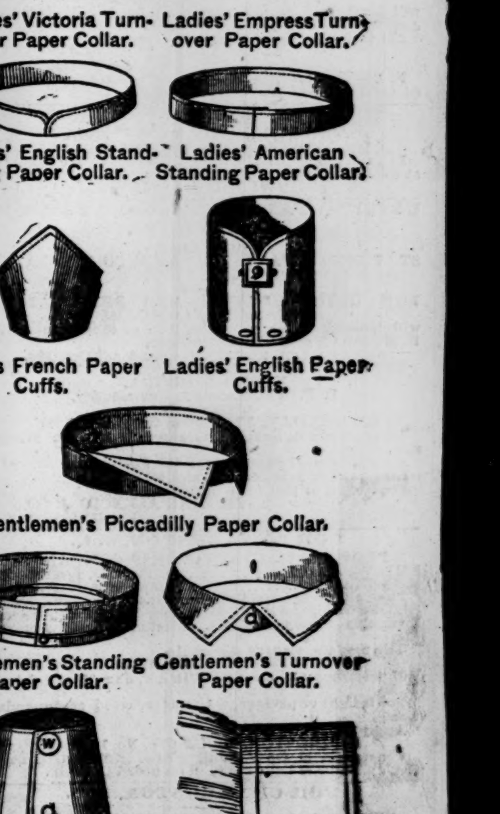
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